

# IRAN NEWS



**U.N. Chief Asked African Leaders in Cameroon to Defy U.S. and Support His Bid for a Second Term**

**Imams Pray at Funeral of 9 Muslims Killed by Serbs, Near Sarajevo, July 10**



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## Tribunal Urges Probe into Milosevic-Karadzic Links

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS (Dispatches) - A U.N. judge urged war crimes prosecutors on Thursday to investigate links between indicted war criminals Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

Reuters reported that Claude Jorda, issuing international arrest warrants against the two Bosnian Serb leaders for genocide, encouraged U.N. tribunal prosecutors to look further up the chain of command.

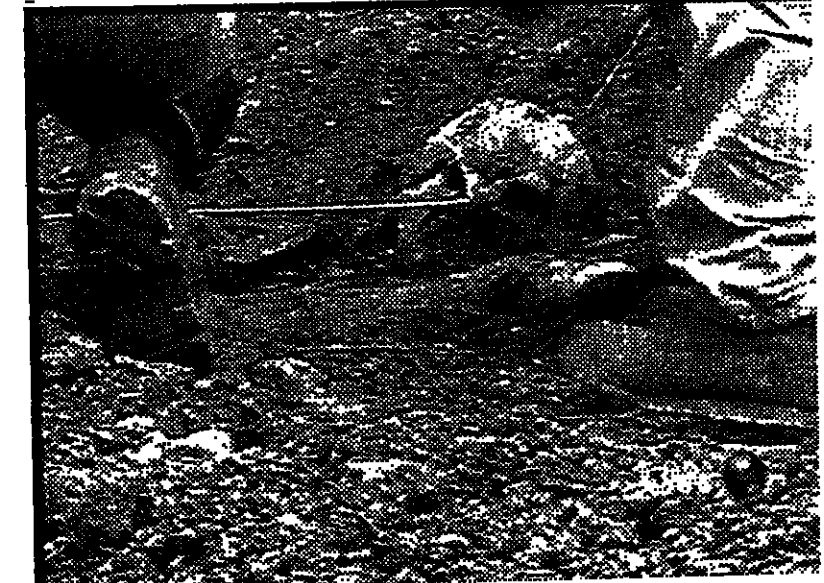
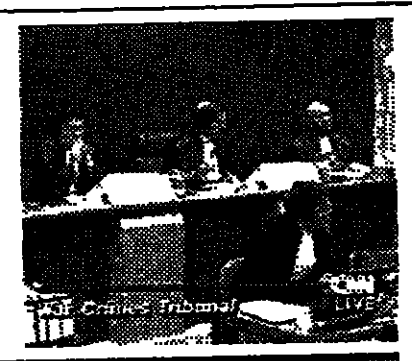
"The chamber, in thus determining the type of responsibility incurred by the accused, namely governmental or military command responsibility, can but encourage the prosecutor's office to investigate the decision-making responsibility that descends from higher echelons."

A tribunal spokesman, explaining Jorda's remarks, added: "The judges have detailed, quite extensively, all kinds of possible links between the SDS (Karadzic-led Serbian Democratic Party) and Serbia."

"The decision makes it clear there were links between Srpska

(Bosnian Serb Republic) and Serbia," he said.

Jorda roundly criticized Belgrade for failing to comply with earlier tribunal warrants demanding the arrest and surrender of the two Bosnian Serb leaders.



"As the guarantor of the Bosnian Serb Republic, the fry is responsible for that entity's failure to honor its obligations," Jorda said.

Earlier Bosnia's Ambassador

to the U.N. Muhamed Sacirbey, welcoming a separate ruling by the U.N.'s world court to take jurisdiction over Bosnia's 1993 genocide suit against rump Yugoslavia, said Belgrade was responsible for the war.

Bosnia's suit accuses Serbia of playing an active part in the 3-1/2 year war and of breaching the 1948 genocide convention by arming and supporting separatist Serbs in Bosnia.

Yugoslavia objected, saying Belgrade played no part in the war and arguing that Bosnia had seized power.

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## Clinton Weighs 'Difficult' Decision on Cuba Law

WASHINGTON, U.S.A. (Reuters) - President Clinton, caught between political pressures at home and angry protests abroad, on Thursday was weighing a 'difficult' decision whether to delay part of a controversial law against Cuba, aides said.

"We are going to do what we think is appropriate to do in this case, based on the need to take action to respond to Cuba's rogue behavior," said Laura Tyson, chair of Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers.

European governments Thursday threatened to retaliate if Clinton allows the full punitive steps in the so-called Helms-Burton law to go into effect next month. The law was passed in March after See Page 15

## Moscow Bus Bomb Injures 30, Kills One

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (AFP) - A blast on a rush-hour Moscow trolley-bus, the second in two days, injured up to 30 people and killed one, according to Itar-Tass quoting Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin yesterday in what officials described as an act of terrorism.

"The explosion at a bus stop in northern Moscow was doubtlessly an act of terrorism," Deputy Interior Minister Pyotr Latyshev told See Page 15

## U.K. Minister Calls for Resistance Against U.S. Anti-Iran Trade Legislation

LONDON, ENGLAND (IRNA) - British Trade and Industry Secretary, Ian Lang, has called upon the trans-Atlantic business community to resist moves in the U.S. Congress to impose secondary sanctions against Iran and Libya, similar to those against Cuba.

He told the American Chamber of Commerce in London Thursday that the British government had "lobbied hard against these pieces of legislation" both alone and in cooperation with other U.S. trading partner in Europe and elsewhere.

But Lang said it was vital that business and especially the Trans-Atlantic community, should 'make its voice heard' and that the American Bill Clinton administration and Congress should 'limit the damage' caused by the Cuba bill and minimize the risk of future legislation.

His call came the day after the U.S. announced its first formal sanctions against executives from a Canadian mining company, including two Britons, for investing in Cuba, which he said the U.K. strongly condemned.

The minister said that he could see no justification for the exclusion from the U.S. of businessmen. It was a 'senseless measure,' which the British government would be seeking to rescind, he said.

He revealed that the U.K. was 'already under considerable pressure' to introduce counter-measures against American firms and that it was now even more important that President Clinton should use his powers to suspend provisions of the Cuba bill.

The legislation against Cuba and the prospective measures to See Page 15

## Netanyahu 'Not Impressed' by Arab Threats

JERUSALEM (AFP) - Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said he was unconcerned by the wave of protest from Arab states over his hardline policies on the peace process, in an interview published here yesterday.

"We are not impressed by the threats made in recent days in the Arab world, and we are not excited by them," Netanyahu told

the daily Yediot Aharonot from Washington. He said the uproar which greeted his remarks during his U.S. visit was a "miscalculated reaction which stems from the difficulty the Arab states and the Palestinians have adapting to the new situation in Israel following the elections here."

"The Arab world has no reason to be excited," he said. "We received a mandate from the Israeli people to proceed towards peace See Page 15

## Iran Vital in Region, Bangladesh Heading Towards Political Stability

IRAN NEWS POLITICAL DESK TEHRAN - Iran's "role in the region crucial" and Bangladesh is heading towards "political stability", commented a Bangladeshi minister on Thursday.

In an interview with IRAN NEWS, Bangladesh Communications Minister Mohammad Nassim expressed his opinion on issues related to his country, region and Tehran-Dhaka ties.

Nassim is an active member of the Bangladesh Awami League which came into power last month following the June 12 parliamentary elections.

Awami League came into power after almost 21 years. How do you feel Mr. Minister?

"Great... very happy," answered Nassim who arrived here to attend the Third Conference of the Telecommunications Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) which was concluded on Thursday.

Former East Pakistan, Bangladesh emerged as independent state under the leadership of Sheikh



NASSIM

Mujibur Rahman in 1971 after a civil war.

Founder of the Bangladesh and Awami League Sheikh Mujib or Banga Bandhu (as popularly called by his nation) was assassinated in 1975 along with most of his family members. Few survived, including his daughter and Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajed.

"We are working for political stability as well as economic development in Bangladesh," Minister Nassim told IRAN NEWS.

Bangladesh has a history of military coups and rule. The last military dictator was President Hussein Ershad who is now in prison. Is your party afraid of military come back?

"No," Nassim said, "the See Page 15

## Iran, on the Road to Attain Power and Independence

IRAN NEWS POLITICAL DESK TEHRAN - In order to follow the appropriate path to power and independence, said President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani on Thursday, we must work together to build up the nation, and as it is, Iran has gone passed through a major part of this road.

Addressing the PTT ministers and representatives of some 52 member states of the Organization

of the Islamic Conference (OIC) at the inaugural ceremony of a major center for long distance and international telecommunications, the President stated that if countries want to attain their legitimate rights and not be submissive to their enemies, they should follow the steps which will lead to the construction of their nations, as reported by IRNA.

Iran, in the course of fighting

off the enemy proved that under no conditions will it ignore its rights. He stressed that Iranians are empowered with a revolutionary spirit and are hard workers, its professional force is truly invincible.

President Rafsanjani further added, according to IRNA, that the Iranian people should not be worried over the U.S. sanctions See Page 15



PHOTO BY ABDI

## NOTICE

A company intends to purchase 9200 tons of reinforced bar (mildsteel) it requires as imports through tender. The bidders can refer to the Commercial Management at 19, Firouzeh St., junction of Morghab Ave. and Khorramshahr Ave, within five days from the date of this notice, to collect tender documents.

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# IRAN NEWS

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## EDITORIAL

### Netanyahu's Congress Speech Raises Questions with Answers

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's 30-minute address at the U.S. Congress on Wednesday made it crystal-clear - better than any other time in the past - that neither the United States nor the illegitimate entity, Israel, is sincere in their claim that they want peace in the Middle East.

Those who have kept a close eye on the developments in the Middle East's 50-year history can easily anticipate that an armed struggle by the oppressed, whose lands have been usurped by the Zionists, is ahead.

Armed struggle means a series of explosions, small and large-scale wars as well as a comprehensive plan for purging Zionist and oppressors' spies and agents from the region. All this could be the order of the day in that part of the world as it happened in the 1980s.

Who will be responsible? Those whose lands have been occupied? Those who are made homeless? Those whose family members were massacred even while they were in U.N. refugee camps?

Or those who trampled the basic human rights of the Arabs and the Palestinians? Those who insulted the world body by throwing its resolutions in the trash-can and received rousing applause by the U.S. lawmakers and self-styled champion of human rights and democracy? Those who made commitments before international public opinion and then simply disregarded them?

One should find answer to these questions on the basis of one's own test and experiences. All we know is that the political horizon in the Middle East is shrouded in ambiguity, and as the French President Jacques Chirac remarked last week, any hindrance in the way of peace process will result in violence and make the region volatile again.

It is really a shame that the U.S. lawmakers should pay glowing tribute to a person who ridiculed the international commitments his country made during the course of the 1993 peace initiative sponsored first by Washington itself.

The deprived and oppressed should not be blamed if the American and the Zionist stakes across the world in general and particularly in the Middle East are made targets of any brand of blow.

None but the inexperienced President Bill Clinton, who agreed to close the Palestinian offices in Jerusalem, will be responsible if 1980s history is repeated in Lebanon and elsewhere.

The Arab nations should not be confused or frustrated. And above all they should not be afraid. They should unite themselves and channel funds to the freedom fighters who know how to bring the U.S. administration and Zionist lobby in America to their knees. That is the only way for the Arab world to regain its past glory.

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### Iran's Role in Tajik Peace Talks Praised

**IRAN NEWS NATIONAL DESK**  
**TEHRAN** - The United Nations' envoy to the Tajik peace talks, Gerd Merrem, praised the role of Iran as a peace mediator, in the 6th round of the Tajik peace talks in Ashkhabad on Thursday. He called on the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue its efforts to restore peace in the war-torn Central Asian Republic.

Since the beginning of the conflict in Tajikistan, Iran has been trying its best to restore peace in the republic by bringing the government and the opposition closer, he added.

Merrem in reference to a peace accord which was signed in Tehran two years ago between the Tajik government and the leaders of the opposition forces, stated it to be among the "peaceful measures" sponsored by the Islamic

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### Velayati in Favor of Expansion of Ties Between Iran & CIS

**IRAN NEWS NATIONAL DESK**  
**TEHRAN** - The Islamic Republic of Iran regards its ties with 12 of the Common Wealth Independent States (CIS), to be of great importance and significance, nationally and internationally.

In Gorgan, in the province of Mazandaran, Foreign Minister Ali-Akbar Velayati, made a remark at the inaugural ceremony of the Foreign Ministry's representative office on Thursday, where he stressed the importance of the consolidation of Iran's ties with the CIS, especially with those sharing common borders, he said that his ministry had given top priority to this issue.

He added that at the present time, the Islamic Republic of Iran had the highest volume of transactions with Russia, according to IRNA.

The minister stated that the inauguration of the Mashhad-Sarakhs-Tajan railway was an step taken by Iran to further expand its economic and cultural ties with the CIS.

Velayati underlined that presently, Iran's geopolitical location, stability, security, consolidation of its Islamic system and the role

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### 3rd OIC Telecommunications Meet Ends with Emphasis on Solidarity

**IRAN NEWS NATIONAL DESK**  
**TEHRAN** - A 7-point resolution was issued as a result of the 3rd Telecommunications Meeting of the Ministers and Representatives of 52 Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), on Thursday.

In reference to the role of the post, telegraphs and telecommunications of the Islamic states, the resolution emphasized the need to further expand cooperation between OIC members. Other important issues were also isolated and stressed, such as cultural issues, the strengthening of Islamic principles in society, solidarity, and the adoption of scientific strategies in order to safeguard the Islamic national heritage and values, according to reports from IRNA.

### Bangladesh Praises Iran's Telecommunication Technology

**IRAN NEWS NATIONAL DESK**  
**TEHRAN** - In a meeting with President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the visiting Bangladeshi Minister of Communications, Mohammad Nassim voiced his country's interest in using Iranian advanced telecommunications facilities.

Nassim is currently in Iran to attend the ministerial meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

On behalf of his country, Nassim said Bangladesh is committed to all the agreements already signed between the two countries

and called for further development of friendly and traditional relations between the two nations, according to reports by IRNA.

He also stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran has made great achievements in the technological field of communications and that he is interested to sign agreements with Iran, to transfer high-tech development to his country.

He went on to say that President Rafsanjani's visit to Bangladesh has opened a new chapter in bilateral relations, adding that the people and officials of his country would never forget Rafsanjani's

visit to Bangladesh.

In response, IRNA reports, President Rafsanjani welcomed a stronger relationship between Tehran and Dhaka and said the Iranian nation and government deplore the current differences and conflict in Bangladesh and hoped for building understanding and stability in the large Muslim state.

The President said reconstruction and development is possible in a state of tranquillity and understanding and in addition, Iran is ready to offer Bangladesh, its technological and industrial know-how.



### Israel's Antagonizing of Iran Amounts to Declaration of War Against Muslim World

**IRAN NEWS NATIONAL DESK**

**TEHRAN** - Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati here yesterday brushed off Israel's propaganda tirade against Iran, saying that "For Israel to antagonize Iran is to declare war against the Muslim world."

In yesterday's sermons held at Tehran University campus, he said "Israel is already bullying many of weaker Muslim nations and many such countries have succumbed to its bullying."

Jannati dwelt on domestic issues and urged government officials to devote a bit of their time to listening to the people. He said that if they personally do not have time to do so, they should assign subordinates to do so on their behalf.



JANNATI

"Let government officials respond to the letters addressed to them by the public, which is the least they can do for the people," he added.

The Ayatollah was addressing himself to administrators of 'Amr-bil-Maarouf' (enjoining of good) 'Nahi-anil-Munkir' (forbidding of evil), calling on them to act according to their statutory duties and consistent with the penal laws in their fight against social vices. "Amr-bil-Maarouf is a sub-

duty of Jihad (holy struggle) and is the personal duty of every Muslim binding on him as are the daily prayers and the annual fasting of Ramadhan," he said.

Tehran's substitute Friday prayer leader also praised a current project for filing systematic and historical accounts of mosques and holy shrines in Iran that will be solely fact-based for the information of the people nationally and internationally, and hoped that every person able to contribute to the project would volunteer to do so.

He also referred to issues in public spending, saying that much of the problems caused by insufficiency of public money was due to unwise and uneconomic spending which would be solved once extravagance has been eradicated.

Jannati said that the public treasury could not be expended according to the preference of just a few or according to arbitrary decisions.

### Chair of Sunni Jurisprudence Set up at Mahabad University

**IRAN NEWS NATIONAL DESK**  
**TEHRAN** - Mahabad Open Islamic University, in West Azarbaijan, has set up a chair of Sunni jurisprudence, reported the Persian-language daily 'Kayhan' on Thursday.

A Sunni majority exists in the Mahabad area, although they are an overall minority in Iran. The daily, quoting the President of the Mahabad Open Islamic University, Dr. Mohammad Mohammadi, said that 50 students are to be admitted through entrance ex-

amination for the new academic year.

According to Mohammadi, the university will utilize the services of Sunni ulama to teach their students.

Sunni is a loose term used to describe the four differing schools of jurisprudence - Shafi'i, Hanafi and Maleki - claim to follow the 'sunna' practices of the Prophet, as expounded by their founders who flourished between 150 to 250

See Page 15

Handwritten signature or stamp in Persian script.



## Pars Marjan International Trading Co. Ltd.

Has been set up for the promotion of non-oil export of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The managers and directors have great experience in international trade and dealings and the rules and regulations governing them. In line with the commercial and trading policies of

the Islamic Republic of Iran government and to enter the scene of various other markets around the world and discovering the needs, skills and creativity of the people of Iran, the board of directors has decided, aside from import-export activities, to set up a department for holding exhibitions abroad

and as a consultant in setting up and organizing commercial and industrial exhibitions with the required permits and the close co-operation of Export Promotion Centre of Iran. This department shall work towards marketing and promotion of non-oil export.

To fulfil this objec-

tive, it was immediately decided to hold the First specialized Commercial and Industrial exhibition in Kiev, Ukraine aimed at marketing and paving the way for promotion of commercial and industrial trade between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine. This exhibition will be opened on

July 16, 1996 with the presence of Deputy for Exhibition Affairs of Export Promotor Center of Iran and will end on July 29, 1996.

As mentioned above, after the Kiev Exhibition, in line with the policies of the I.R.I. government based on the promotion and expansion of non-oil export we in-

tend to hold other exhibitions in the future in any country deemed proper with the approval of the Export Promotion Center of Iran and through the guidance of its directors and deputies. Alongside the exhibitions, we shall be engaged in marketing as well as export promotion.

## Tidewater Company a Pioneer in Marine Services

### In the Name of God

Tidewater Marine Services Company of the Middle East with 25 years experience in sea services in southern ports is affiliated to the Port and Shipping Line Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Tidewater Co., benefiting from the strategic equipment and specialized and capable manpower, has expanded its past limited activities, and at present is engaged in fulfilling the following tasks.

- 1- Support of sea oil wells of the Offshore Company.
- 2- Repair, maintenance and reconstruction of floating marine units.
- 3- Repair, maintenance and reconstruction of conventional and strategic equipment of Port and Shipping Line Organization.
- 4- Loading and unloading of general goods, storing and load counting of goods.
- 5- Loading and unloading operations and handling strip containers
- 6- Dredging the existing ports and jetties.
- 7- Dredging the new ports in order to get to the required depth and hydrography.
- 8- Performing water and fuel carrying operations to islands and ships.
- 9- Land reclamation operations in islands, coasts and ports through sea, and utilizing dredging units.
- 10- Designing and execution of ports and sea structures (construction of jetties and wave breakers).
- 11- Design and implementation of development plans.
- 12- Procurement, purchase and installation of industrial and workshop machinery.
- 13- Representing shipping lines.
- 14- Handling of goods

through land and sea sites.

Developments that led to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the Central Asia and the Caucasus, induced Tidewater Co. to take essential steps along di-

services for all floating units on the southern coast of Caspian Sea.

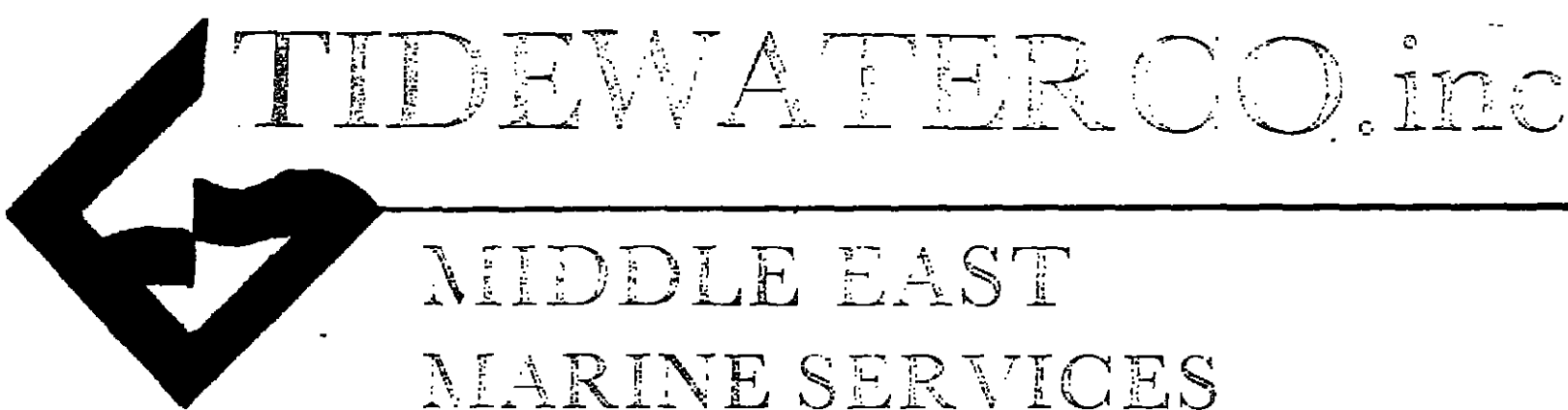
Among the more important short term activities of Tidewater there are purchase, transportation and transit of oil and its deriva-

f - Investigation of evaluation for commissioning of production units in special Free Trade Zone of Anzali Port.

g - Formation of dredging fleet using the units established in northern ports in

pletion of Anzali and Nowshahr ports for new and developing activities, repair and increase of existing jetties for development of port activities particularly container activities in Anzali and provision of equipment

Tidewater Co. has not confined its activities in the north to inside Iran, but is trying to penetrate into the markets of Central Asia, Russia and the Caucasus. Programs of the Company include purchase and exploitation of fuel tankers for transportation and transit of oil consignment, participation in development and construction activities in the northern ports of the Caspian Sea, also some measure to purchase and utilize the commercial floating units for handling of goods and winning cooperation and support of these countries, specially Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan to carry out dredging operations in the ports of the said countries. Thus the Company has taken necessary steps along the strategic objectives and programs of IRI government in the Caspian Sea regional changes and the newly independent countries in order to contribute to furtherance of economic objectives and good neighbourliness of our country with the littoral states of the Caspian Sea.



rection of achievement of IRI government's aims. Hence it has taken action to open a bureau and begin economic activities and sea services since July 22, 1995, which resulted in opening of the southern ports and commencement of the activities in December 1995.

Activities of Tidewater Co. are not confined to Chah Bahar, Bandar Abbas, Khark, Lavan, Bushehr and Bandar Imam, Anzali and Nowshahr ports, and in fact it has taken some steps in free and commercial zones of Qesum and Sarakhs as well, in order to take important steps in furtherance of transit objectives of IRI government by means of linking the communication lines of the Silk Road, Central Asia and the Caucasus through Sarakhs, Anzali and Nowshahr to the southern ports.

Tidewater Company began its first sea services activities in the north of Iran in March 1996 through signing of a contract for exploitation and repair of Bandar Anzali. The executive work of this project began on April 96 and is capable of rendering

tives.

A part of these activities is carried out from inside to outside the country, the other part is the transit of oil and its derivatives from the countries in Central Asia to the southern ports which enjoy top priority in the company's program.

The short term plans of Tidewater Co. in relation with the countries of Central Asia and northern ports are the followings:

- a - Carrying out loading and unloading operations in Anzali and
- Nowshahr ports:
- b - Carrying out loading and unloading operations and transportation by containers in Anzali Port.
- c - Planning for construction of floating units in slipway and repair of Anzali Port.
- d - Investigation and evaluation of activities related to packaging of goods in Anzali Free Trade Zone.
- e - Investigation, evaluation and carrying out activities for processing of raw materials imported into special Free Trade Zone of Anzali Port.

order to dredge the existing ports and the new ones under construction.


h - Setting up bureaus in Astrakhan, Moscow, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan ports.

i - Participating in the construction of the new ports in upper part of Volga River in Astrakhan of Russia.

The middle term objectives and programs of Tidewater Co. are as follows:

- 1 - As the capacity of commercial ships and oil tankers in the Caspian Sea area has increased, and as the repair slipway of Anzali Port cannot receive ships of more than 2000 tons capacity and more than half a century has passed since its construction, planning and construction of repair pools for floating units of 5 to 10 thousand tons capacity in Anzali Port are included among the middle term plans of the company, so that self-sufficiency for repair of such floating units may be achieved and necessary facilities for construction of semi-heavy floating units may be provided.
- 2- Development and com-

required for these operations on the one hand, and construction of more than eight of new and multi-purpose fishing ports in the southern coasts of Caspian Sea and clarification of activities of executive actions of IRI government in the special protected Free Trade Zone of Anzali Port, on the other hand, would further help the middle term programs of Tidewater Co. for economic and service activities.



**TIDEWATER CO. inc**

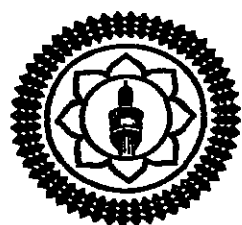
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Iran Amounts to  
Muslim World

Sunni Jurisprudence  
at Mahabad University



# Second LCT Communication Center Inaugurated by President

The Islamic Revolution's Communication Complex (IRCC) is the largest center for long distance communication after Imam Khomeini (R.A.) Islamic Revolution's Communication Complex. IRCC is the most important project of Iran Telecommunication Company (ITC) which was designed during the First 5-Year Development Plan and was executed by the able and learned Iranian experts and specialists within a period of 5 years simultaneously with the overall efforts of the Islamic government and people towards construction and development of the nation.

IRCC has been built in an area of approximately 35,000 square meters in a 5-story building consisting of 6 blocks and is equipped with a power house, helicopter landing pad, a 126-meter pole for installation of microwave antennas.

IRCC has been built within the framework of a project called Large Capacity Tandem (LCT) and the reason for its construction is to enhance and multiply the long distance and international telecommunication facilities by multiplying long service channels (LSC) in Tehran and 7 other regions and multiplying Tehran International Automatic Telephone Center's capacity.

The following were the reasons for establishment of IRCC:

- Enhancement of communication safety and establishment of full and simultaneous telecommunication coverage when an extraordinary incident such as war, flooding, earthquake, etc., develops.

- Solving the problem of saturation of microwave bands in downtown Tehran and around Imam Khomeini Communication Complex.

- The need to anticipate a suitable location for establishment of management centers for inter-city and international telecommunication network by extensive employment of switchboard systems and digital transmission throughout the country.

- Establishment of a suitable location for distribution of optical fiber lines used in the city, inter-city and international networks including the international Trans-Asian Band (TAB) optical fiber project. As a result of this measure, the Islamic Revolution's Communication Complex has become one of the most important terminals of the international Silk Route.

The telecommunication systems and centers within the IRCC network are as follows:

- a. Tehran Inter-city Automatic Telephone Center with 34,000 traffic capacity, expandable to 60,000 traffic capacity, of which 27,000 traffic capacity is presently loaded.

- b. The Second Iran International Telephone Center with 14,000 traffic capacity of which 6,800 traffic capacity is designed for direct communication with 49 countries and transit communication with 198 countries in the

world.

- Centers for Maintenance of Optical Fiber Digital Multiplex Systems with 40,000 channels of maxi-telephone lines, expandable to 60,000 channels.

- Radio Digital Maintenance Center with 140 megawatt capacity radars and 1,920 channels used by 2+1 and 3+1 methods.

- Management Center for Long Distance Transfer Systems Net-

work. Such a gigantic advancement has been lauded by UNESCO in a letter addressed to Iran Telecommunication Company by UNESCO's Head of International Telecommunication Development Commission. From 1,000,000 analog telephone lines installed at the beginning of Islamic Revolution, our lines has been expanded to 6,000,000 digital telephone lines and the international com-

pany which handles all banking affairs particularly in rural areas and is considered a major substructure achievement for the postal system of the nation. - New postal services. Besides ordinary postal service, the Post Company is offering more than 70 other services and has taken necessary steps for exploitation of electronic mail (e-mail) within the country.

produces 100,000 optical fibers per annum and 3 million watts of solar electricity per annum, produces different copper cables with 8,000 million meters per annum production rate and 5,000 km per annum of optical cables. In addition the Ministry of PTT is fabricating different equipment and instruments needed by the telecommunication networks within the country.

Like Imam Khomeini Telecommunication Complex, IRCC which was inaugurated by the President today, is the largest inter-city and international telecommunication center and is considered one of the most important projects of the Iran Telecommunication Company that was launched during the First Plan. The complex which has been built by the learned and able Iranian experts and specialists during the First Plan in a period of 5 years, covers an area of 35,000 square meters. IRCC is built in a 5-story building and consists of 6 blocks and is equipped with a power house, a helicopter landing pad and a 126-meter pole for installation of microwave antennas. The object of this Complex is to multiply inter-city and international communication capability, enhance communication safety and solve the problem of frequency saturation, to create a center for distribution of inter-city and international optical fiber lines and to establish management networks. IRCC incorporates the following systems:

- Second Inter-City Automatic Center at Tehran with a capacity of 34,000 circuits.
- Second State Automatic Center for International Communication with a capacity of 14,000 circuits.
- A Digital Multiplex and Optical Lines Center with 40,000 circuits capacity.
- 140 megabit Digital Radio Systems Center.
- Center for Management of Switch and Transmission Networks.
- Data Switching Center
- Mobile Network Center.
- An emergency power plant in the Complex is capable of producing 1.5 megawatt of power to be expanded to 4.5 megawatt.

Generally to speak IRCC is responsible to handle communication of approximately 50% of inter-city and international communication from Tehran. In conclusion we must note that with all the capacities and potentials mentioned above, the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone is ready to cooperate with other countries, particularly with Islamic states, in the following areas:

- 1 - Instruction of latest technology in the fields of telecommunication, post, remote sensing systems and data processing.
2. Assist in research works in various telecommunication branches.
3. Provide technical and engineering services in the preparation of technical specifications, network design and preparation of executive plans for building postal and telecommunication networks by employing latest technology.
4. Provide executive services in the installation, commissioning, renovation and maintenance of postal and telecommunication networks.
5. Production of different telecommunication equipment and systems by employing modern technology in the telecommunication factories in the country.
6. Design and implementation of geographic postal coding system.



work in the country.

- PCM, PABX, mobile and data centers which are responsible to handle approximately 50 percent of the long distance and international traffic to support the traffic of Imam Khomeini Telecommunication Center in a manner that the extra load from one complex is automatically transferred to another complex.

The Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone which is responsible for introducing new policies and plans and to guide the nation's communication network, consists of telecommunication companies, post, air service, remote sensing, data centers, College of Post, Telecommunications and aeronautics and a series of factories which are manufacturing telecommunication systems.

We believe that expansion of telecommunication will serve as a substructure of all substructure projects and will eventually pave the ground for social justice, and telecommunication is considered one of the most important factors for economic growth of a nation. For this reason, after the victory of the glorious Islamic Revolution, great changes has happened in the communication system of the nation, and all these revolutions and advancements were accomplished by the dedicated and learned Iranian experts and specialists.

**Telecommunication Branch.** Whereas before the victory of Islamic Revolution only 300 villages enjoyed telecommunication facilities, presently more than 12,500 villages are covered by telecommunication network.

munication channels have been increased from 480 channels in 1979 to 3,500 channels at present which is communicating with the world at large through three ground satellite stations, an optical fiber route and 5 radio microwave routes.

Presently 147 towns in the country are connected to the data network and by employing J.S.M. technique. Meanwhile, the mobile telephone systems has been expanded to 100,000 lines in 7 cities in the country.

In 1993 our country was one of the five nations in the world which achieved a 20-percent growth. In 1994 also Iran and two other countries achieved a 20-percent growth which was considered the largest volume of development in the field of telecommunication in the world.

A glimpse at the future of telecommunication shows that in the next 5 years we will have 12,000,000 international channels and more than 10,000 data networks within the country with more than 40,000 subscribers and the mobile telephone system will increase to 1,000,000 subscribers.

In the field of production of telecommunication equipment, besides the private manufacturers, the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone has built 5 large manufacturing factories and is manufacturing digital switchboards systems with an approximate yield of 2 million circuits per year. The ministry also produces large capacity transmission systems, particularly radio and optical fiber systems, that will meet domestic demand for expansion.

With regard to research and innovation, Iran Telecommunication Research Center with its long experience and background is now studying subjects such as ATM switchboards, SDH systems, IN intelligent networks, GSM mobile telecommunication networks, satellite systems, optical fiber systems and the like.

**Postal Branch:** With a full understanding of the present needs of the age, in order to satisfy its subscribers and in line with the macroeconomic policies and plans of the nation and profiting from the recommendations of the World Postal Union (WPU), the postal branch of Iran Telecommunication Company, as a government institution, has taken the following major steps for development:

- Automation of postal units. Presently more than 240 urban postal units have been equipped with automation equipment and automation postal units will increase to 1,600 units by the end of Second Plan (1999).

- Mechanization of centers for analysis and transmission. Right now two postal centers are equipped with these equipment and by the end of the Second Plan these centers will be increased to 10.

- Coding system. In order to accelerate a precise and safe delivery and reception of letters within the postal network of the country, all commercial and Residential areas in the Islamic Republic have been assigned a 10 digit code number.

- Postal bank. This is a side company affiliated to the Post

- Acceleration of communication and rapid delivery and receipt of correspondence. Organizing air services and establishment of independent airports in the country (such as Payam Airport) are major steps towards that direction.

- Remote sensing. In this section also the Ministry of P.T.T. has made marked achievements. Although utilization of remote sensing technology in Iran dates back to the year 1972 when aerospace data were employed, after the victory of Islamic Revolution plans for utilization of satellite data has been adjusted with expansion of data in the world. Nowadays remote sensing is being performed both within and outside the boundaries of Iran and considering the significance of basic data for the development management, remote sensing system has had wide application in agriculture, water, soil, natural resources, geology, environment study, natural disasters, etc. within the country and in establishment of data banks for the Asia-Pacific (APT) Telecommunication network, as well as preparation of topographic maps of Central Asian republics by using satellite transmitted data.

The College of Post Telecommunication and Aeronautics, The College of Post was reactivated in the year 1993 and is presently accommodating 220 students per year in different fields of telecommunication sciences and steps have been taken for establishment of a telecommunication and aeronautics university in the country.

Islamic Revolution's Telecommunication Complex (IRCC).





## Ukraina Taka Service Co., A Pioneer in Shipping and Trade

**Q. How do you assess the capabilities of Ukraina Taka Service Co. (UTSC) and its range of operations?**

**A.** The Ukraina Taka Service Co. Ltd. (UTSC) was registered on February 24, 1994, in Kiev, Ukraine. In 1995 the Company started its business in trade also and is presently active in two separate departments: International forwarder /carrier and international trade. In 1996 UTSC was appointed as the official agent of Iranian In-

Ukraina Taka Service Co. LTD. (UTSC), is a pioneer in shipping and trade, particularly between Iran and Ukraine, UTSC is licensed as a forwarder by Ukraine government and intends to transport Iranian goods to ECO member states through the Silk Route. To learn more about the capabilities of that company, we had an interview with Dr. Hassanzadeh, the managing director of Ukraina Taka service Co., and the excerpts of the interview is as follows:

UTSC also offers transportation/trade service at European countries. In the trade sector UTSC imports foodstuff and exports chemicals and iron, wood and paper. In addition UTSC offers the following services:

- Carries any kind of goods from Ukraine to all destinations, specially C.I.S.

**UTSC is licensed by Ukraine government as a forwarder and intends to transport Iranian goods to CO member nations through the Silk Route.**

International Transport Companies Association at Ukraine and in the trade section a number of Iranian factories have appointed UTSC as their exclusive sales agent in that country.

Right now UTSC holds independent offices at Kiev and Odessa port and on the basis of a contract signed with Kievzoveshtrans which is the largest forwarder in Ukraine, UTSC is capable of offering transportation and trade services in all parts of Ukraine.

The major activity of UTSC is transportation of commodities from Ukraine into Iran and to the newly established republics in Central Asia and Caucasus.

member countries by TIR trailers.

- Carries all kinds of goods by rail and sea.  
- Chartering services.  
- Customs formalities and customs clearance.  
- Warehouse and transit.

**Q. What plans you have for expansion of UTSC's services in Iran?**

**A.** With the cooperation of Kievzoveshtrans Co. at Ukraine, UTSC has established parking areas warehouses in large cities in Ukraine and is active in marketing Iranian goods to that country.

**Q. What plans you have for expansion of the international facilities of UTSC?**



**A.** Our facilities and equipment has been designed in such a manner that can answer our needs until the year 2000. After that we will make necessary planning according to people's needs at that time.

no problem in rendering transportation and trade serves at any parts of Ukraine.

Meanwhile Ukraina Taka Service Co. is representing the following companies and institutions:

**Ukraina Taka Service is the official agent of the Iranian International Transport Companies Association with more than 200 members.**

**Q. Please explain about your agencies in Iran and foreign countries and your plans in that area.**

**A.** As I said before we have independent offices at Kiev and Odessa and in other cities at Ukraine we are working with Kievzoveshtrans Co. and we have

1. Road Transport Services (RTS), the Netherlands.
2. Truck Service and Mueller's Logestik, Germany.
3. Teen Transport, Italy.
4. Genel Transport, Turkey.
5. Crossport Shipping and Forwarding, Dubai.

6. Multitrans Shipping, Singapore.

7. Taka Service, Uzbekistan.

8. Iranian International Transport Companies Association

ing, and translation services and other related services.

**Q. Considering the high level and close cooperation between Iran and Central Asian republics,**

**UTSC has signed with Kievzoveshtrans, the largest forwarder in Ukraine, and is capable of offering transportation and trade services in all parts of Ukraine.**

**Ukraina Taka Service Co. holds independent offices at Kiev and Odessa.**

with more than 200 members.

**Q. How are you competing with your rivals in your field of activity?**

**A.** Since Ukraina Taka Service Co. is the only Iranian firm which has succeeded to obtain forwarders' licence from the Ukraine government and has standing contracts with Ukrainian organizations and is representing the Iranian International Transport Companies Association, we are thinking more about expansion of transportation service between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine instead of competing with our rivals.

**Q. What facilities and accommodations do you offer to your customers?**

**A.** Our customers can enjoy our banking facilities, our consultancy service in the field of transportation and trade, customs, market-

**what role UTSC can play for promotion of trade with that country?**

**A.** Being supported by TIT Group companies whose head office called Takavar Iran International Transport and Shipping Co.

is located in Iran, UTSC has expanded its marketing and transportation services into ECO member nations which fall in the Silk Route and this program will be finalized and launched by the year 2,000 in all Central Asian republics in the Silk Route.

شرکت تراگردان

حمل و نقل بین المللی

دفتر مرکزی:

خیابان ۱۶ آذر خیابان نصرت پلاک ۱۲، طبقه سوم  
تلفن: ۶۴۹۵۳۳۹، فاکس: ۶۴۹۷۶۴۰

ترمیナル:

جاده قدیم کرج خیابان صنایع فلزی پلاک ۱۹۲۷  
تلفن: ۶۶۲۹۰۹۵، فاکس: ۶۶۲۹۰۱۵

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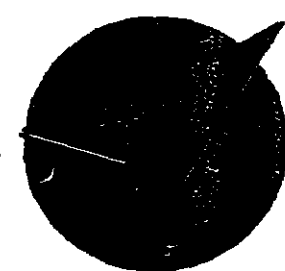
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IRAN

SPECIAL ISSUE NEWS

# ventis

ventis V12

## ENERGIETECHNIK

### 2 Bladed *ventis*

### Generators

### Economical and Low Costs Installation

500 kW

Windkraftanlage  
mit innovativer  
2-Blatt-Technologie

#### Bad & Bargh Co. (Iran *Ventis*), the first manufacturer of wind electric generators in Iran

These days one of the most urgent and pressing problems which is continually being aired by the news media, is pollution of the living environment and methods of prevention and reduction of this pollution in the terrestrial globe and the enormous money which is allocated to combat that calamity.

Ecologists have determined that should the present generation fail to confront the mounting pollution, the next generation will be hundred percent exposed to that threat which aims to destroy human lives.

As a result, any move by the government and by people that aims towards elimination of pollution is welcomed and encouraged by the public.

For example automobiles are required to use catalyzators and lead-free gasoline and factories must be equipped with standard filters and eventually energy must be produced by wind.

Wind generators are rapidly expanding and have found a special

place in international markets. Consequently, governments are teaching and encouraging people to make more use of these generators. Such a trend has become so popular nowadays that all factories, international industrial centers, farmers, municipalities and all organizations which deal with the transfer of electricity, have been urged to make as much use of wind generators as possible. For example these days India has succeeded to produce 20,000 megawatts of electricity by employing wind generators.

We at Bad and Bargh Co. (Iran *Ventis*), have taken from India and have this technology seriously. Because, of its special geographical and climatic features, Iran is a major wind producing country in the world. We are also capable of using this enormous and divine source of free energy for production of electricity by wind generators in order to eliminate shortage of electricity once for ever and ensure our country against shortage

of power.

By its tireless exertions, Bad & Bargh Co. (*Ventis* Iran) has paved the way for transfer of this technology into Iran and by purchasing high quality wind generators from Germany, it has taken a big and strategic step towards elimination of electricity shortage.

Bad and Bargh Co., the official representative of *Ventis* Energietechnik G.m.b.H. Germany, and the first producer of wind generators in Iran, offers the following generators made in Germany:

*Ventis* 04-05 with 5Kw power capacity.

*Ventis* 20-100 " 100Kw power capacity.

*Ventis* V12 " 500Kw power capacity.

By purchasing and installing one of the above models, you can attain a suitable amount of self-sufficiency.

*Ventis* is one step towards production of free electricity and

by *Ventis* you can produce free electricity for your factory by employing wind.

Wind generators manufactured by *Ventis* in Germany will permit you to plan for advancement without any preoccupation and in peace of mind.

These generators are mounted on a horizontal pillar of 40 meters height from the ground and can produce a minimum of 4 meters wind per second (4 m/s) expandable to a maximum of 10 m/s.

By purchasing and installing a *Ventis* 20-100 model, you can produce 5,000 MW electricity a year without any cost to your factory and can recover your original expenditure within a period of few years.

*Ventis* guarantees its generators for 3 years and warranties 20 years of useful life.

*Ventis* is a step towards twentieth century along with growth and advancement.

*Ventis* Technical Consultant (Iran's Headquarters)  
Tel & Fax: 8022875

*Ventis* Commercial Consultant (electricity & wind):  
Tel: 2525870 & 2508983 Fax: 2517379



IRAN  
WORLD NEWS

Iran's  
technology

NETANYAHU  
From Page 1

with security and it is to the benefit of all sides."

Although Netanyahu insists he wants peace with his Arab neighbors, the rightwing Israeli leader has rejected the land-for-peace process they hold dear.

He emerged from talks with President Bill Clinton Tuesday refusing to fix a date for Israel's delayed troop withdrawal from the West Bank town of Hebron, and pledging to build more Jewish settlements on the Palestinian territories.

And he told the U.S. Congress Wednesday that Israel would never share Jerusalem as its capital and that Arab states would have to stifle anti-Israeli guerrilla violence before any progress in the peace process could be made.

Faisal Hussein, the Palestinian minister for Jerusalem affairs, described Netanyahu's remarks as a "declaration of war."

"If he is saying that there will be no negotiations on Jerusalem we see this as a declaration of war," Hussein told the Jerusalem Post newspaper.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq al-Sharaa warned Thursday that Arab states were preparing a backlash to counter the "extremism" of Israel's new rightwing government.

Meanwhile, the Persian Gulf state of Qatar said it would delay the opening of a trade office in Israel because of its concerns over the peace process.

A senior Israeli government official said Arab states were angry because they had mistakenly believed Clinton would pressure Netanyahu to soften his positions.

Former rightwing Premier Yitzhak Shamir yesterday said that the Likud Party would always be committed to building more Jewish settlements on occupied territories despite U.S. and Arab opposition.

According to state radio yesterday, the Israeli authorities plan to confiscate more Palestinian land on the West Bank to build bypass roads around Palestinian areas for use by Jewish settlers.

Clinton on Tuesday described settlements as a potentially "contentious issue," in a much gentler rebuke than Bush who said they were an "obstacle to peace."

Shamir told the radio that Likud could not ignore the Oslo autonomy accords signed by the previous Labor government with the Palestinians, but he studiously avoided using the term "Palestinian Authority," instead referring to "the entity."

Meanwhile despite all Arab opposition, Netanyahu Thursday won the support of U.S. presidential challenger Bob Dole, who applauded the rightwing leader's stand on Israeli control over Jerusalem.

The presumptive Republican nominee said he supported Netanyahu's refusal to consider relinquishing control over east Jerusalem in line with demands by Palestinians who want to establish their future capital there.

Dole, the former leader of the Senate, endorsed a bill adopted by Congress in November that called on the U.S. government to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem by the end of May 1999.

The future of Jerusalem, home to holy shrines for Christians, Muslims and Jews, has been a sore spot in Arab-Israeli relations.

In his remarks to the press, Dole declined to comment on the future of the Middle East peace process and said he had to return to the campaign trail.

MOSCOW  
From Page 1

lit-Tass news agency.

No one had claimed responsibility for the bomb, which Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov said was the equivalent of 300 grams of TNT, or for the blast on Thursday which injured five, one seriously, on a trolley bus in central Moscow.

Police said that they were distributing an identikit portrait of a man from the southern Russian Caucasus region seen running from the scene yesterday.

Luzhkov did not rule out that the bombings were connected to Chechnya, where Russian artillery and planes were bombarding pro-rebel villages, breaking a cease-fire agreement and causing heavy civilian casualties.

"The Chechen link is becoming visible," Luzhkov told reporters.

He said a man with a Caucasian accent had called just after both bombings, threatening to extend the violence to the underground train system.

Interior Minister Anatoly Kulikov also said that Chechen involvement could not be excluded, pointing to a bus explosion in the Caucasus town of Nalchik blamed on, but not claimed by the Chechens.

However, an aide to President Boris Yeltsin, Mikhail Krasnov, told Interfax that crime groups in the Mafia-ridden capital were more likely to be responsible than the Chechens, who have never carried out threats to attack Moscow so far in the brutal 19-month war.

The trolley-bus attacks coincided with the launch of a major anti-crime drive in Moscow headed by Luzhkov and the powerful presidential National Security Advisor Alexander Lebed.

U.K.  
From Page 1

penalize non-American companies investing in Iran and Libya, had marred Britain's record of co-operation with the U.S. on investment matters, Lang said.

"By penalizing investment interests of its closest allies, the U.S. was damaging trans-Atlantic relations and giving comfort to those it seeks to challenge," the trade and industry secretary warned.

The other effect was that it was damaging efforts to create a more open and liberal international investment environment and the prospects for a framework of foreign investment rules, he said.

Lang is due to meet other European foreign and trade ministers in Brussels next week to consider possible retaliation against the extra-territorial legislation aimed to punish foreign investors in Cuba.

European Commission President, Jacques Santer, is also expected to write a strong protest letter to Clinton ahead of his deadline on Tuesday to decide whether to waive provisions of the bill.

IRAN VITAL  
From Page 1

Armed Forces are fully cooperating with the civilian government headed by Ms. Sheikh Hasina and former General Ershad, who will be released from jail soon.

"Ershad won a parliamentary seat in last month's election and the court is to release him on parole," Nassim said.

"The most important step for political stability, taken in Bangladesh is holding parliamentary

elections under a care-taker government, in the same manner it was held in June," Nassim said.

"Due attention is being paid for economic development and I'm sure favorable results will be brought to the forefront soon," the minister said.

"You know, Bangladesh has a huge, sincere and hardworking work force and it's natural resources make the country a optimum place for establishing peace and prosperity for the nation, God willing," Nassim said.

Commenting on the Iranian role in this region he said, "The Islamic Republic plays a crucial role and we in Bangladesh enjoy friendly and sincerely relations with this country."

He paid a glowing tribute to President Hashemi Rafsanjani and said his visit to Bangladesh last year was a turning point in the history of bilateral relations.

Rafsanjani, as first president of Iran, visited Bangladesh when Khaleda Zia was prime minister.

"His Excellency President Rafsanjani while visiting Dhaka met with almost all Bangladeshi political party leaders, both ruling and opposition," he said.

The President also met with the then opposition leader Sheikh Hasina, Nassim said and underlined the fact that Rafsanjani's goodwill gesture was "a manifestation of his politics".

"Mr. Rafsanjani, during his visit to Bangladesh had won the heart of all the Bangladeshis, and as a result the Iranian President now commands a great respect among the entire nation," Nassim said.

IRAN ...  
From Page 1

on Iran, because these sanctions will prove to be total failure. He made it clear that Iran is not dependent on the United States and, therefore, the sanctions will have little effect on Iran and its people.

Iranian professionals who are working relentlessly, zealously, and are exerting a remarkable amount of determination, have succeeded in meeting all the needs of the nation, we can safely state that the U.S. cannot do anything, the President said.

Referring to practices of the double standard policy by the U.S. administration in its relations with the Islamic States, he reiterated that the hostile and discriminatory policies of Washington stem from the Islamic countries' economic dependence on global arrogance.

TRIBUNAL ...  
From Page 1

ceded illegally from Yugoslavia and its government did not represent all of the people.

Meanwhile AFP reported from Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina, that Muslim candidates won the most votes in Bosnia's first post-war election in the southern Bosnian, figures released yesterday by the European Union city administrators showed.

The poll gives the majority Muslim coalition led by Bosnia's ruling Muslim SDA Party 28,165 votes compared with 26,464 ballots for the main Croat party, the HDZ.

Mostar's election was intended to establish a joint administration for the city which is divided between Muslims and Croats. Croat militia besieged the Muslim held eastern part of Mostar during 1993 as part of their attempts to create a separate Croat state in Bosnia with the city as its capital.

It was announced in Geneva Thursday by the International

Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that six months of searching have only turned up 299 of the 14,000 people missing in Bosnia -- with 270 of them dead.

Families with no news of their loved ones provided information which the ICRC used to launch its search on June 12. The list was published in the former Yugoslavia, 30 other countries who have accepted refugees and on the Internet.

The ICRC held a working meeting this week in Sarajevo to assess its progress in tracking down the missing. Eighty families a week have approached the ICRC for help since it began the search.

CLINTON ...  
From Page 1

four Cuban-Americans were killed when Cuban MiGs shot down their small planes over the sea off Cuba.

A senior administration official said Clinton "next week will announce his decision -- this one is obviously difficult. He wants to weigh everything."

Under the law, Clinton has until Tuesday to decide whether to waive for six months enforcement of Title III of Helms-Burton -- which would allow U.S. citizens to sue foreign companies that allegedly "traffice" in property seized from Americans following the 1959 Cuban revolution.

To exercise that waiver he must notify Congress in writing. If he does nothing, it will take effect on the first day of August.

Cuban-Americans are a vocal and influential bloc of voters in the states of Florida and New Jersey, both of which are pivotal in the presidential election fight between Democrat Clinton and Republican challenger Bob Dole.

On Wednesday, the administration announced the first punitive sanctions against a foreign company under Helms-Burton, saying that some executives and board members of Canadian mining firm Sherritt International Corp. would not be allowed into the United States because of their business ties to Cuba.

Meanwhile, the foreign minister of Tajikistan and head of the union of opposition groups presented their suggestions for settlement of basic and political issues, on the third day of the extraordinary session of the Tajik peace talks on Wednesday.

The two sides proposed an extension of the cease-fire, exchange of POWs, public amnesty, and legalization of the of political parties, groups, and the media activities, with special terms.

The government, IRNA reports, called for establishment of a reconciliation commission within the framework of the existing laws, while the opposition union insists on setting up a national reconciliation council which controls the government along with the president.

Iran's representative at the talks, Mojtaba Shabestari, told IRNA on Wednesday evening that the proposals of the two sides were examined in a session attended by international observers and the U.N. special envoy. He stated that a plenary session is to be held, attended by international observers for exchange of views on the proposals.

Shabestari, who is Iran's ambassador to Tajikistan, has also held talks with the U.N. special envoy, the Pakistani representative to the talks, members of the main negotiating delegations, the Tajikistan government, and the opposition.

He expressed hopes that the two sides will take steps towards building mutual trust by agreeing on strengthening the cease-fire and exchanging POWs, thereby paving the way for reaching an agreement on the basic issues.

VELAYATI ...  
From Page 2

it played in regional equilibrium, has caused many countries not to become submissive to the United States' imposition of economic

sanctions against Iran.

He added, IRNA reports, that currently Iran enjoys a greater sense of stability and security in comparison to any other country in the region. He hoped for expansion of ties and relations between the northern province of Mazandaran and the CIS in general, and between the province and Central Asian republics in particular.

CLINTON ...  
From Page 1

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WE WILL ...  
From Page 10

countrymen and to use them for the enhancement and improvement of the Islamic Iran. And what prosperity can be higher than this?

QUESTION: Engineer Moqaddamizadeh, you referred to some accomplishments which would be impossible without group work. Some people claim that the Iranians lack the spirit for group work. How then were you able to create this spirit among the personnel of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries?

ANSWER: Wherever the spirit of group work does not exist, we should be sure that sound management together with human criteria are absent there.

In the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries the shares do not belong to a limited number of people.

Anyone who sincerely works for the Company for two years--be he a laborer, employee, technician, engineer, etc.--will be called asset

holding personnel. In other words, they hold shares. Whoever leaves the Company will have to return his shares. So whoever works in our Company is actually working for himself.

But the term "human criteria" in construction operations means that material facilities and means of livelihood be provided for all employees of the Company.

While respecting the educational level and work experience of the employees, we try to make the differences in their salaries logical.

At the Company, we are sensitive toward the family lives of our colleagues. We try our best to provide housing for the employees, to grant scholarships to their studious children, to enable the young employees to further their education.

We attach importance to the health and well-being of our colleagues. I recall that once one of our hard working personnel fell into the water in Lavan and was seriously injured. As his life was in danger, our colleagues boarded our injured friend on a plane that was just departing. This was not legal and we had to pay a fine of 1,400,000 rials. We paid this figure to approve what our colleagues had done.

For the reasons that I mentioned, we feel like a family at the Company. All the personnel of the Company know that they would not be alone at the hour of need.

QUESTION: Engineer Moqaddamizadeh, would you kindly elaborate on the future programs and activities of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries.

ANSWER: Over the past year, the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries took part in the high tender for the purchase of the Shiraz Company for the Production of Electrodes. Our Company won the tender.

Right now, we are busy preparing for a project for the production of various types of electrodes needed for oil, gas and petrochemical industries projects.

We hope that this project would be launched by the end of the current year. We have also taken measures for the exports of different types of electrodes.

Moreover, we have set up a consortium to implement marine projects pertinent to oil and petrochemical industries. We see a bright future for this project. In this field, too, we intend to reduce dependence on the foreign companies and specialists.


The Company for the Design and Engineering of the Petrochemical Industries, the Sadra Company, and the Saf Company are partners in this consortium.

To carry out marine projects, we need special workshops. Right now, we are engaged in preparing these workshops in Bandar Abbas. I am confident that by relying on the divine blessings, the consortium would succeed in reaching its set objectives.

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**NBA Extends Union Contract Through 2001**  
 NEW YORK (AFP) - National Basketball Association owners and players agreed on a new contract throughout 2001 here Thursday, opening the way for contract talks that could change the balance of power in the League.  
 Stars Michael Jordan, Shaquille O'Neal, Reggie Miller, Gary Payton, John Stockton, Juwan Howard, Alonzo Mourning, Dennis Rodman, Horace Grant and Dikembe Mutombo are among the players now available to the top bidder.  
 The new pact ends two years of labor fears after delays twice extended the deadline.

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# IRAN NEWS

SPORTS

## Madison Square Garden Comes Alive

NEW YORK (AP) - Riddick Bowe, the winner, was on his back writhing in pain, a friend was hitting Bowe's opponent, Andrew Golota, over the head with a walkie-talkie.

With Bowe on the canvas and the referee raising his hand to signal victory, the ring filled with people punching and kicking while debris and chairs were thrown from the crowd.

That was the wild, riotous scene at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night when Bowe, taking a beating from a heavy underdog, won on a seventh-round disqualification.

Lou Duva, Golota's 74-year-old trainer, was carried from the ring after being hit by a walkie-talkie. An oxygen mask was on his face while he was removed by stretcher. A relative said he was in stable condition.

Michael Buffer, the ring announcer, said tensions heightened between the sixth and seventh rounds.

"You could hear people yelling 'you're hurting my fighter,'" he said. "When it ended there was a wave of humanity. I didn't even try to get in the ring. There was no security ringside."

Dr. Andrew Bazos, the Garden

physician, said there no major injuries and 12 minor ones.

Police said there were 14 arrests. In addition, eight police officers were injured, none seriously.

Thirty-five minutes after the bout, Garden authorities ordered the crowd of 11,252 to evacuate the building.

"This was the product of a few people who acted like criminals," Mayor Rudolph Giuliani said after arriving at the Garden.

Giuliani said he will ask the state Athletic Commission to investigate and strip the licenses of any guilty parties.

The mayhem raised questions about security at the Garden, which has been trying to revive a sport that once flourished in New York. There were no bouts in the Garden from March 6, 1993 to Dec. 15, 1995.

The Polish-born Golota was controlling the fight and had Bowe, the former undisputed heavyweight champion, in trouble several times. He had already been penalized three points for low blows before landing the low blow that led to his disqualification.

## Sports Highlights



**NICE, FRANCE:** British sprinter and Olympic champion Lindford Christie (l) and Canadian world champion Donovan Bailey (2nd B) dive for the finish of the 100 meters, July 10 during the Nikaia Athletics Meeting at Nice. Bailey just edged out Christie in a photo-finish, both with a time of 10.17 secs. (AFP Photo)

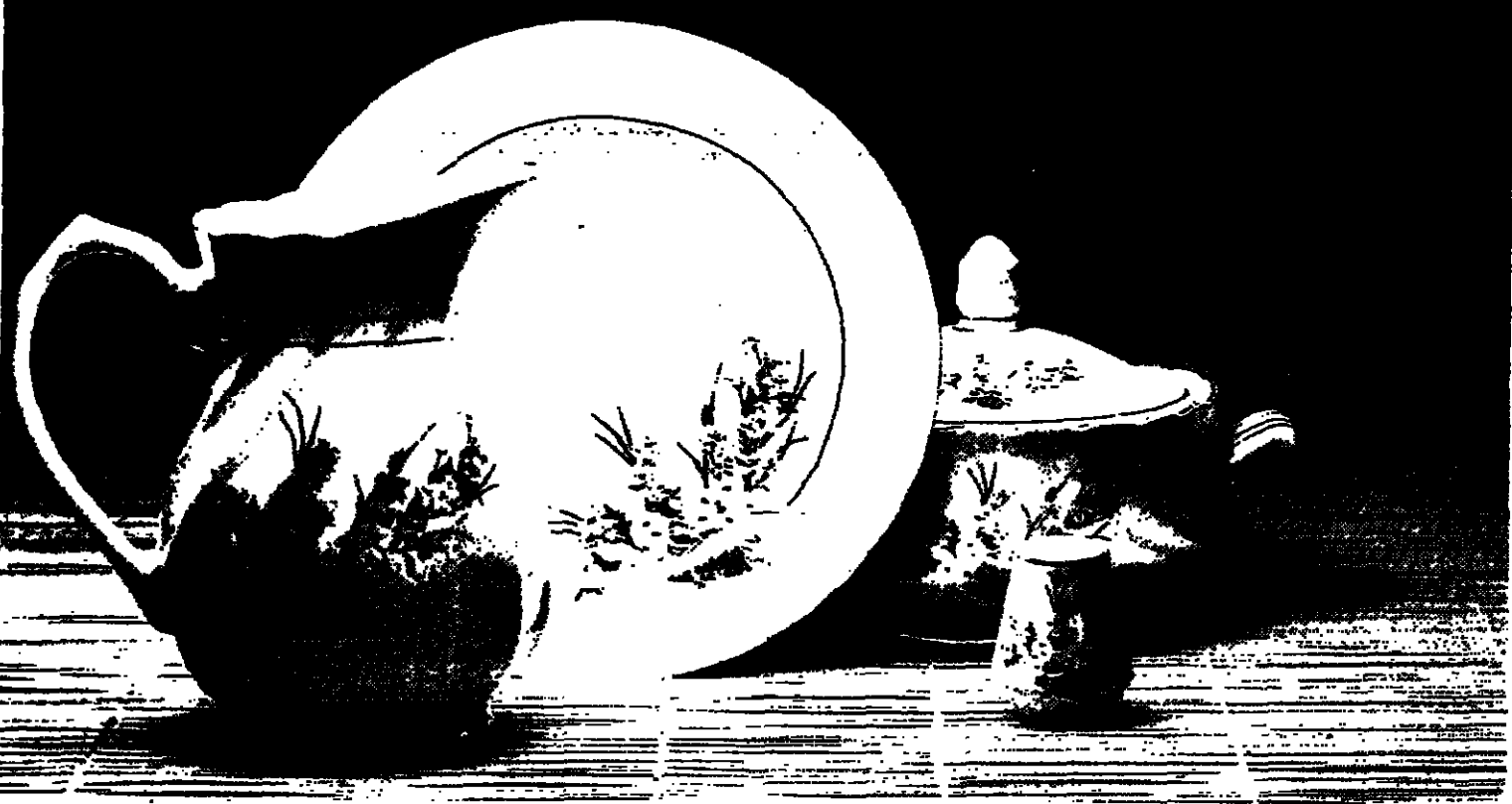
## Olympic Games Program

Thursday July 25  
 Badminton (Georgia State University)  
 Men's and women's doubles 1st rd (9h), men's singles and doubles 1st rd (14h), men's singles first round (20h)  
 Baseball (Atlanta Fulton County Stadium)  
 Round-robin, Netherlands v Nicaragua (10h); Australia v Italy (15h); Japan v U.S.A. (20h)  
 Basketball  
 Group A: Italy v Russia (10h); Brazil v Japan (20h); Canada v Chile (22h)  
 Georgia Dome  
 Group B: U.S.A. v zaire (12h Georgia Dome); South Korea v Ukraine (15h); Cuba v Australia (17h) Morehouse College  
 Boxing (Alexander Memorial Coliseum), men's bantamweight, welterweight, heavyweight 2nd rd, 13h30-15h55 and 20h-22h25  
 Track cycling (Stone Mountain Park) 9h30-13h10  
 Men's individual pursuit semi-finals and finals; sprint 2nd rd; sprint repechage  
 Women's individual pursuit qualifiers; sprint 1st rd and repechage  
 Equestrian (Georgia International Horse Park)  
 Team and individual jumping training day 9h-16h  
 Three-day endurance 7h15-11h30  
 Fencing (Georgia World Congress Center)  
 7h30-14h30, Men's and women's team foil 1st rd, quarter-finals, semi-finals, placings 15h25-20h  
 Men's and women's team foil bronze and gold medal bouts  
 Football  
 Men: Group C: South Korea v Italy (Birmingham 21h); Ghana v Mexico (Washington 21h)  
 Group D: Brazil v Nigeria (Miami 21h); Japan v Hungary (Orlando 21h)  
 Women: Group E: U.S.A. v China (Miami 18h30); Denmark v Sweden (Orlando 18h30)  
 Group F: Norway v Japan (Washington 18h30); Brazil v Germany (Birmingham 18h30)  
 Gymnastics (Georgia Dome)  
 Women's individual all-round finals (16h15-19h10)  
 Handball (Georgia World Congress Center)  
 Men's Group A  
 Kuwait v Croatia (10h); Switzerland v Sweden (14h); U.S.A. v Russia (21h)  
 Group B: Algeria v France (12h); Spain v Germany (16h30); Brazil v Egypt (19h)  
 Hockey  
 Men's Group B (Clark Atlanta University)  
 South Korea v South Africa (9h); Malaysia v England (17h30) and Netherlands v Australia (20h)  
 Women's round robin (Morris Brown College)  
 Spain v England (9h); Netherlands v Germany (11h) Australia v South Korea (17h30); U.S.A. v Argentina (20h)  
 Judo (Georgia World Congress Center)  
 Men's and women's junior lightweight  
 Preliminary rounds and repechage: 9h30-13h25  
 Finals: 15h-16h30  
 Rowing (Lake Lanier) (9h-11h40)  
 Men's coxless pairs semi-finals, double sculls semi-finals, coxless fours semi-finals, single sculls semi-finals  
 Women's coxless pairs semi-finals, double sculls semi-finals, single sculls semi-finals  
 Shooting (Wolf Creek)  
 Men's free rifle prone: qualifying 8h30-10h; final round: 11h-11h45 running target: qualifying 9h-13h  
 Rapid fire pistol: qualifying 10h-12h; final round: 14h30-15h25  
 Softball (Golden Park)  
 China v Netherlands; Japan v Australia, both at 9h Chinese Taipei v Puerto Rico; Canada v U.S.A., both at 18h30  
 Swimming (Georgia Tech Aquatic Center)  
 Men's 50m freestyle, 200m individual medley, 1500m freestyle  
 Women's 200m backstroke, 800m freestyle, 4x200m freestyle relay heats: 10h05-13h45; finals: 19h30-21h35  
 Table tennis (Georgia World Congress Center)  
 Men's and women's singles round robin, men's and women's doubles round robin (10h-14h and 19h-23h30)  
 Tennis (Stone Mountain Park)  
 10h-18h men's and women's singles 2nd round; men's and women's doubles 1st round  
 Beach volleyball (Atlanta Beach)  
 Men's and women's round robin (9h-12h45 and 14h-17h45)  
 Volleyball men's Pool A  
 Bulgaria v Argentina (10h) Omni coliseum; Poland v Brazil (16h)  
 University of Georgia: U.S.A. v Cuba (19h30) Omni Coliseum Pool B Netherlands v Italy (12h30) Omni Coliseum; Tunisia v Yugoslavia (18h30) University of Georgia; South Korea v Russia (22h) Omni Coliseum  
 Yachting (Savannah)  
 Two races to be sailed in each class: 13h-18h  
 Men's 470, Finn, Women's Europe, 470 laser, star  
 Day ends.

(to be continued)

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# پارس و پارس

## GRUNDIG

### ГРОНДИК 14"

Цветной телевизор - 3491-3

Преимущества:

- 1- Модернизированный телевизор с техническими преимуществами и интересным видеоконтрольным устройством.
- 2- Телевизионная трубка 14" - квадратной черной поверхности.
- 3- Возможность установки системы теле-текст.
- 4- Возможность увеличения числа систем.
- 5- Возможность увеличения отчетливости изображения с помощью контуров электронной сети.
- 6- Самые передовые методы регулирования каналов использованием S.M.D с системой PLL.
- 7- Снабженный автоматическим селектором каналов.
- 8- Дистанционное управление с полными возможностями для регулирования телевизора.
- 9- Возможность сохранения 49 телевизионных передач и 1 передач AV.
- 10- Автоматическое выключение (10 минут после прекращения передачи).
- 11- Снабженный розетками AV, ЕЦРО и РНОПО для контакта видеоматрицы, видеорекордер, видеозаписи, наушников, домашних компьютеров, приемника спутника и т. д.

Спецификации:

Размер экрана : (14") 34 см  
Системы : 5 систем, включая PAL / Secam (5/3-6/5) , в / G / Dk / NTSC 4.43  
Прием каналов : 100 каналов VHF,UHF и 74 специальных каналов  
Выход звука : 4 ватт  
Расход электричества : 70 ватт  
Источники энергии : 160-264 вольт, 50-60 герц  
Приблизительные размеры : 36,36. 39 см  
Приблизительный вес : 10 кг  
Корпус : Черный

### ГРОНДИК 15"

Цветной телевизор - P40-415P

Преимущества:

- 1- Модернизированный телевизор с техническими преимуществами и интересным видеоконтрольным устройством.
- 2- Телевизионная трубка 15" - квадратной черной поверхности.
- 3- Возможность установки системы теле-текст.
- 4- Возможность увеличения числа систем.
- 5- Возможность увеличения отчетливости изображения с помощью контуров электронной сети.
- 6- Самые передовые методы регулирования каналов использованием S.M.D с системой PLL.
- 7- Снабженный автоматическим селектором каналов.
- 8- Дистанционное управление с полными возможностями для регулирования телевизора.
- 9- Возможность сохранения 49 телевизионных передач и 1 передач AV.
- 10- Автоматическое выключение (10 минут после прекращения передачи).

- 11- Снабженный розетками AV, ЕЦРО и РНОПО для контакта видеоматрицы, видеорекордер, видеозаписи, наушников, домашних компьютеров, приемника спутника и т. д.

Спецификации:

Размер экрана : (15") 37 см  
Системы : 12 систем, включая PAL / Secam (5/3-6/5) , в / G / Dk / NTSC 4.43  
Прием каналов : 100 каналов VHF,UHF и 74 специальных каналов



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Выход звука : 4 ватт  
Расход электричества : 70 ватт  
Источники энергии : 160-264 вольт, 50-60 герц  
Приблизительные размеры : 36,36. 39 см  
Приблизительный вес : 10,5 кг  
Корпус : Черный

### ГРОНДИК 21"

Цветной телевизор Грондик T55-521.

мультисистема

Преимущества:

- 1- Модернизированный телевизор с техническими преимуществами и интересным видеоконтрольным устройством.
- 2- Телевизионная трубка 21" - квадратной черной поверхности.
- 3- Снабженный системой показа регулирования и управления на экране (O.S.D)
- 4- Возможность установки системы теле-текст.
- 5- Возможность увеличения отчетливости изображения с помощью контуров электронной сети.
- 6- Самые модернизированные методы регулирования каналов использованием настрой - щика, который дает возможность принимать 100 каналов VHF,UHF, включая 100 специальных каналов для кабельного

телевизора.

- 7- Автоматический селектор каналов и прекращение звука в каналах без передач.
- 8- Дистанционное управление с полными возможностями для регулирования телевизора - ления.
- 9- Возможность сохранения 49 телевизионных передач и 1 передач AV.
- 10- В случае прекращения передачи, телевизор автоматически будет выключен через 10 минут.
- 11- Розетки A, E O, РНОПО прибавлены для контакта видеоматрицы, видеоматрицы - тофона, видеозаписи, домашних компьютеров, наушников, приемника спутника и т. д.

Спецификации:

Размер экрана : 55 см (21")  
Возможность приема 28 мировых систем  
Прием каналов : Всех каналов VHF, UHF, CATV.  
Выход звука : 4 ватт  
Расход электричества : 85 ватт  
Источники энергии : 160-264 вольт, 50-60 герц  
Приблизительные размеры : 51,47.50 см  
Приблизительный вес : 20 кг  
Корпус : Черный

### ГРОНДИК 28"

Цветной телевизор Грондик 7093-6 , мультисистема

Преимущества:

- 1- Модернизированный телевизор с техническими преимуществами и интересным видеоконтрольным устройством.
- 2- Телевизионная трубка 28" - квадратной черной поверхности.
- 3- Снабженный системой показа регулирования и управления на экране (O.S.D)
- 4- Возможность установки системы теле-текст.
- 5- Возможность увеличения отчетливости изображения с помощью контуров электронной сети.
- 6- Самые модернизированные методы регулирования каналов использованием настрой - щика, который дает возможность принимать 100 каналов VHF,UHF, включая 100 специальных каналов для кабельного телевизора.
- 7- Автоматический селектор каналов и прекращение звука в каналах без передач.
- 8- Дистанционное управление с полными возможностями для регулирования телевизора - ления.
- 9- Возможность сохранения 49 телевизионных передач и 1 передач AV.
- 10- В случае прекращения передачи, телевизор автоматически будет выключен через 10 минут.
- 11- Розетки A, E O, РНОПО прибавлены для контакта видеоматрицы, видеоматрицы - тофона, видеозаписи, домашних компьютеров, наушников, приемника спутника и т. д.

Спецификации:

Размер экрана : 70 см (28")  
Возможность приема 28 мировых систем  
Прием каналов : Всех каналов VHF, UHF, CATV.  
Выход звука : 8 ватт  
Расход электричества : 100 ватт  
Источники энергии : 160-264 вольт, 50-60 герц  
Приблизительные размеры : 46,60.64 см  
Приблизительный вес : 34 кг  
Корпус : Черный

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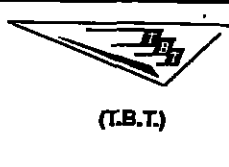
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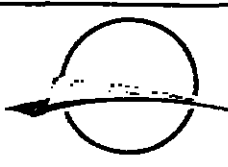
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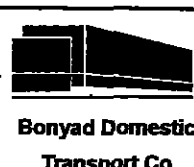
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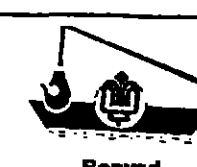
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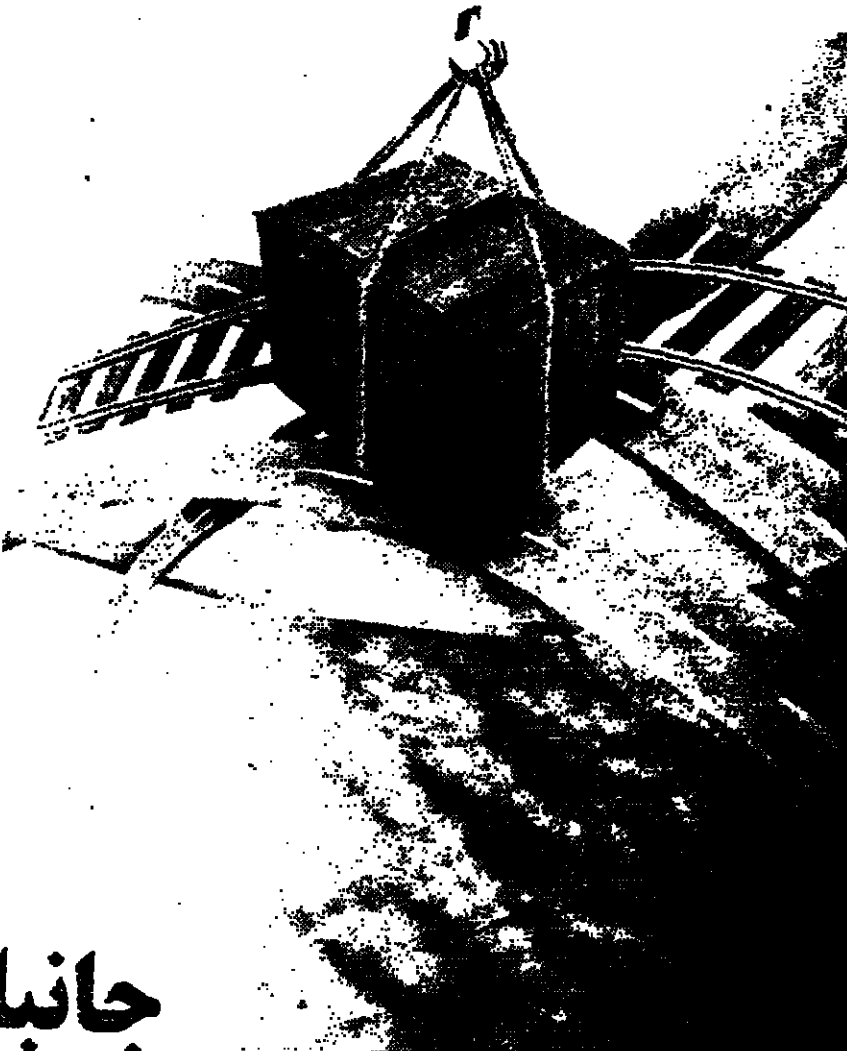


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بنیاد مستضعفان و

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هكذا في الأصل





**Engineer Moqaddamzadeh:** "When the war started, foreign specialists retracted their promises and left the country. But Iranian specialists got together and pledged to complete all half-done projects even under enemy bombardments, and they kept up their promise."

**Interview with Managing Director of the Company for Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries, Engineer Hussein Moqaddamzadeh**

**QUESTION:** Engineer Moqaddamzadeh, we know that you are the son of a simple worker of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC). You have spent a quarter of a century rendering services to the Iranian oil and petrochemical industries. At the same time, you are one of the founders of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries.

During the trying times of the imposed war and afterwards, you have been a gloried vanguard of reconstruction in Iran. You have successfully and proudly implemented tens of complex projects ranging from the north to the south of the country.

It seems that by the succor of the Almighty and sincere efforts of all those involved, Iran, over a short span of time, has been able to take speedy and reliable steps to march forward to the very promising future in the field of petrochemical industries.

Global forums and centers for petrochemical industries term Iran's rapid construction measures in this field as a "leap" forward.

At home, too, the planners and executive officials confidently and hopefully speak of the rapid growth and development of the petrochemical industries.

You and your colleagues at the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries have had a large share in this growth and development.

Would you kindly inform us of the reasons why the petrochemical industries are principally of such prime importance for our country?

**ANSWER:** The petrochemical industries, as the name suggests, employ oil derivatives—including oil hydrocarbons—to yield various products following a series of chemical processes. Without these products, life and industrial production in the modern world will be impossible.

There are thousands of petrochemical products which have a wide range of applications in the modern world. One can confidently say that a new chapter has opened in man's history, the pillars of which are the petrochemical products.

Ranging from the pen with which you are writing to the largest airplanes, satellites, ships, etc.—all of them

are in one way or another dependent on petrochemical products.

Various forms of plastics, tires, detergents, acids, chemical fertilizers, glues, dyes, synthetic fibers, pesticides, etc. are petrochemical products.

Military industries, electric and electronic industries, automobile manufacturing industries, ship manufacturing industries, etc. will collapse without the use of petrochemical material.

Advanced farming is inconceivable without the application of different types of chemical fertilizers and pesticides which are both petrochemical products.

Nowadays most medical, engineering, sports, hygienic, construction materials, as well as household appliances, are manufactured by using petrochemical products.

For this reason, the petrochemical industries are at present considered as the model of advanced industry on the face of the globe.

Each day, new goods made from petro-

But unfortunately, Iran's petrochemical plants were ruthlessly attacked by the aggressor during the imposed war and incurred heavy losses.

Following the termination of the imposed war, reconstruction of the strategic petrochemical industries commenced. The Design and Engineering Company and the Company for Construction and Installation of Petrochemical Industries were launched over the same period.

**QUESTION:** Engineer Moqaddamzadeh, we are highly interested in the story of emergence of these two companies, for as far as we know, the two were very successful and promoted the idea of self-reliance in the oil and petrochemical industries. How did these companies emerge?

**ANSWER:** To answer your question, I have to refer to the role of the Iranians in the oil industry in the years before the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

At the Abadan Oil Refinery, which was the hub of Iran's oil industry, several principal ac-

tivities were carried out: design and engineering, construction and installation, exploitation, and repair.

Iranian experts and engineers faced not much of a problem in terms of utilization and repair. But engineering and design activities were completely vested with foreign firms.

To tell you the truth, no one dared to embark upon fundamental and comprehensive design and engineering of oil projects.

Many of our engineers held the required educational degree and enjoyed full competence to carry out these tasks, but dependence is truly a malady and prevents the growth of national work-force and indigenous talents.

As per construction, the foreigners were always in charge of massive projects, while Iranians were periodically vested with tasks which were of smaller scope.

In the field of repair, the projects for replacement and minor modification were handed over to the Iranians.

I was employed by the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) in 1950 and started working at the Abadan Refinery. I was first the senior engineer at the Refinery's Engineering Bureau. Then I worked as the supervisor of the Refinery's Mechanical Repair Bureau. I held this post until the eruption of the imposed war.

After the start of the imposed war—precisely in 1960—a group of us who worked in Abadan were commissioned to go to Shiraz and cooperate in the Project for the Promotion of the Shiraz Petrochemical Complex which was left unfinished, as South Korean experts were to complete it.

With the compulsory closure of the Abadan Refinery, a large number of the competent experts of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) and the Abadan Refinery gathered at the Petrochemical Complex of Shiraz.

Gradually, experienced specialists and officials such as Engineer Nejabat, Engineer Javadi, and Engineer She'ri Moqaddam joined us.

The war had escalated. Each day, there was talk of the foreign companies' suspension of their official commitments and the departure of foreign specialists from the country.

In this fashion, most of the projects which were under way were suspended. Naturally, the top experts of the Iranian oil industries kept asking themselves: "Why shouldn't we complete the half-done projects?"

We decided to propose that only 30 percent of the specialists working on the project for the development of the Shiraz Petrochemical Complex be Koreans and the rest be Iranians.

I do not know why the then board of managers of the National Company of the Petrochemical Industries rejected this proposal at the time.

Nonetheless, the idea of self-reliance and set up of companies for the design, engineering, construction, and installation of petrochemical industries gained more advocates day by day.

I was the deputy of the workshop in the project for the promotion of the Shiraz Petrochemical Complex which was conducted by South Korean engineers.

To be frank, I saw that the Koreans practically had nothing to teach to the Iranians. Our shortcoming was lack of organization in the field.

As a result, the officials of the National Company of Iran's Petrochemical Industries bravely decided to transfer Abadan's chlorine alkali plant—piece by piece—to Shiraz.

This was really an audacious task, considering the war that was going on and the constant enemy bombardment of the site. But it had to be done.

I can summarize the different stages and features of this task as below:

1) We initially separated each and every part and facility that was installed. We used codes for them and sent them to Shiraz. This was done with meticulous plans under conditions when the site was subject to enemy fire.

2) Transfer of the chlorine alkali unit from Abadan to Shiraz necessitated that orders be placed for new equipment and facilities which were specified and purchased during the trying times of the war.

3) We established special workshops to repair different damaged equipment with the least expenses. In this connection, repair of transrectifier was of special importance.

4) We installed titanium anodes in mercury cells and tested them. The country had no previous experience in this field.

5) Rubber and elastic work of the reserves was carried out in Iran for the first time ever.

6) Finally, during the war and under constant aerial bombardments of the enemy we completed the construction, mechanical installations, and implementation of the chlorine alkali unit based on the timetable.

7) This unit became operational in a period of 23 months and 15 days, that is to say, three months earlier than the schedule. It served as a solid basis for the establishment of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries.

8) The Shiraz chlorine alkali unit annually manufactures 20,000 tons of chlorine and 20,000 tons of chlorine acid. Salt is one of the basic material for this unit. The unit's daily salt requirement of 120 tons is obtained from the Maharlou Lake, located 60 meters off the factory.

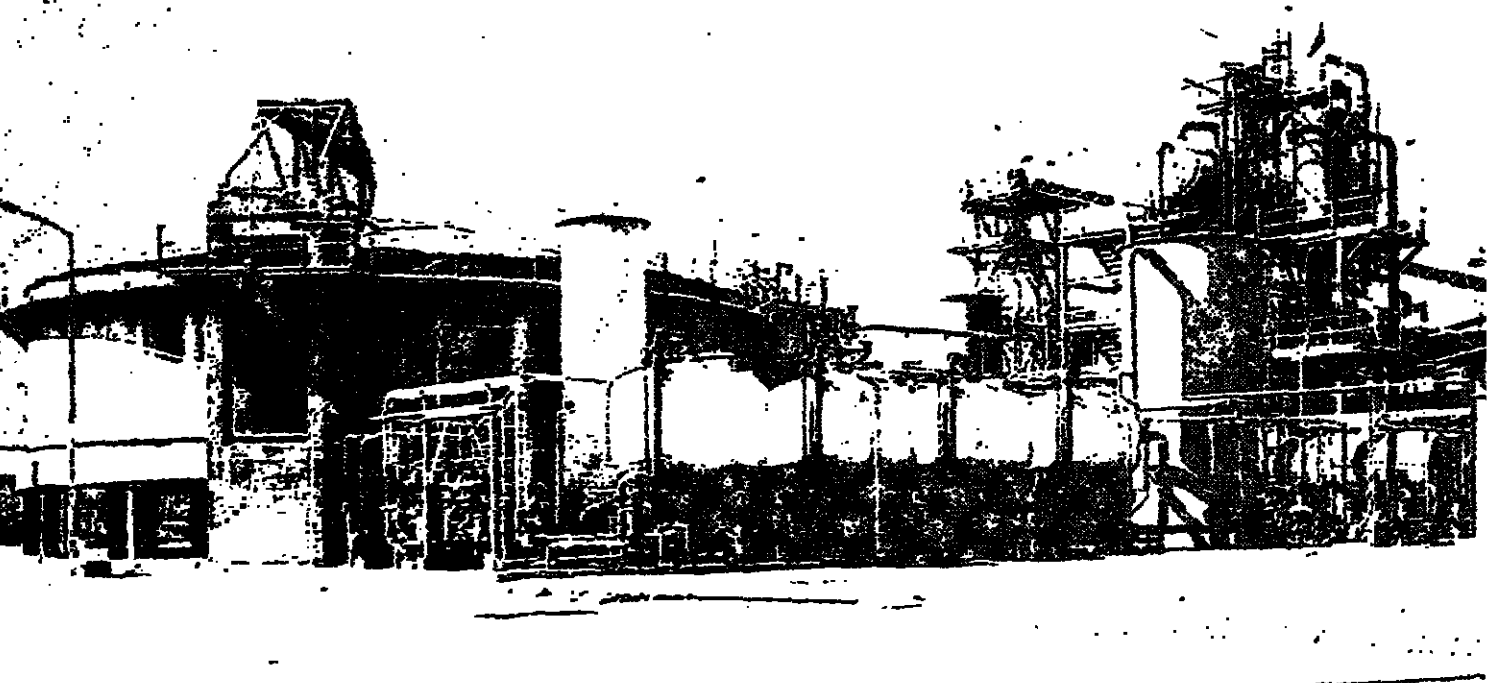
9) After the successful implementation of the Shiraz chlorine alkali project in 1967, the Company for the Construction and Installation of Petrochemical Industries was vested with the task of installing and reconstructing two other chlorine alkali units at the Abadan Petrochemical Complex and the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex (in Mahshahr), given the precious experiences it had gained.

**QUESTION:** Could you furnish us with some memories of this exceptional project.

**ANSWER:** I have many memories of the difficulty of working under constant enemy bombardments. But I wish to recount a happy incident which reflects the competence of Iranian specialists.

One night, around 11 p.m., Engineer Nejabat rang me at home. He said, "One chlorine alkali refrigerant is not properly working in Shiraz. Do something, if you can."

I immediately went to the houses of a number of personnel of the Abadan Refinery and formed a small group. This group required some equipment such as vacuum pump and others. We collected these and departed for the Shiraz chlorine alkali unit.



**Under enemy bombardments, we transferred the Pasargad chlorine alkali unit of Abadan - piece by piece - to Shiraz. Now this unit is one of the important parts of Iran's petrochemical industries.**

chemical products pour into the market, enhancing the latter's importance for the human community.

A distinctive feature of the petrochemical industries is the high value added of their products. In other words, at times, the selling prices of petrochemical goods are twenty times the cost prices (which include production expenses and costs of basic material).

Consequently, the petrochemical industries are a most profitable field of industrial production in the modern world.

Countries having natural resources and facilities to set up petrochemical industries actually enjoy a unique privilege which is no less than having a natural and God-given treasure.

The Almighty has blessed Iran with this treasure. If we use it logically with foresightedness and a futuristic approach, we will undoubtedly insure the continued all-out construction and development of our country in the coming decades.

If we engage in dereliction, we will surely show ungratefulness.

You should bear in mind that Iran ranks second in the world for its massive gas resources. Also, Iran is still a major oil producer in the world.

You know that the gases accompanying oil are the basic material of the petrochemical industries. You see that we Iranians are really living in a land full of treasures granted by the Almighty.

To exploit this treasure, we have to muster efforts. I should, unfortunately, say that in the years before the revolution, due attention was not paid to Iran's unique standing in regard to the petrochemical industries.

The dependence of the former regime and absence of long-term plans had barred the growth of this industry.

Following the victory of the glorious Islamic Revolution and expulsion of foreign specialists working in the oil and petrochemical industries, priority was attached to formulation of a long-term and consolidated plan for the petrochemical industries. Self-reliance in this industry became a vital exigency.



**Reconstruction of the oil and petrochemical industries was a grand experience which cultivated all latent talents and capabilities.**

terminal with rail facilities, opposite the intersection of Sadeh Road

Goods

IP  
16

Intersection

RT  
ON

Interview with Managing Director of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries Engineer Hussein Moqaddam

## Grand Test: Implementation of 30 Industrial Projects By Recourse to Iranian Thought and Ability

### NOTE

The Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries is a vanguard of reconstruction and renovation in this industrial field in Iran. The Company launched its extensive activities under enemy bombardments during the imposed war and successfully completed this arduous task.

### PART II

The Company's managing director, in the first part of this interview, discussed the decisive importance of the petrochemical industries in Iran's future. He also explained how the Pasargad chlorine alkali unit in Abadan was transferred to Shiraz and was installed close to the Shiraz Petrochemical Complex.

The second part of the interview follows.

Q: Engineer Moqaddamzadeh, we have heard commendable descriptions about Shiraz's methanol project. Would you kindly elaborate on this interesting project.

A: Located close to the Shiraz Petrochemical Complex, the methanol unit, being the first of its kind in Iran, annually manufactures 84,000 tons of methyl alcohol.

The unit is also the first in the country to have Iranian experts carry out all detailed design, purchase, engineering, logistics, construction, installation, and enforcement activities.

Methanol is used to manufacture some plastic material, synthetic fibers, pesticides, anti-freeze, and motor fuel. It is also used in the chemical and dyeing industries. Basic material for the manufacture of methanol include natural gas, vapor, and carbon gas.

Shiraz' methanol unit has been designed in such a way that it can use the gas produced at Beedboland Refinery or Kangan's Veli Asr Refinery as input.

Shiraz' methanol project was carried out by an experienced team. The existing group is in charge of engineering and executive affairs of the two companies of "Design and Engineering" and "Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries".

This project was also conducted during the taxing times of the war. The site was several times bombed by the enemy. But notwithstanding all difficulties, the construction and installation of this project was done three months ahead of the schedule and it went on stream.

In relation to this project, I wish to underscore several items as part of the experiences gained:

1) The fundamental design and license of this project were purchased from the German Lurgi Company. A contract was also drawn up with the same Company for the comprehensive engineering of this project.

But a number of the committed and highly experienced experts of Iran's oil and petrochemical industries

declared readiness to issue written guarantees to optimally enforce the project.

I am proud to say that the then officials accepted this commitment and cancelled parts of their contract with the said German company.

Today, I can tell you that undertaking such a commitment was truly a big risk, because firstly the methanol unit is a complex unit of the petrochemical industries, ranking similar to the ammonia unit. Secondly, our facilities at the time were very scant.

You wouldn't believe me if I say that we did not even have an expert draftsman to draw the comprehensive plans and maps for the project's pipe laying operations. We did not give up, however. Do you know what we did?

We chose 1,000 Iranian high school graduates. We tested them by administering written tests. Then we selected 100 of them. We thoroughly interviewed each and every one of them. Finally, we admitted 30 individuals and started training them.

Today, those 30 individuals are engaged in pipe laying, structure, civil operations, electricity, and, like design engineers, enjoy high respect and credit which they really deserve.

2) Another interesting point about Shiraz's methanol project was the exceptional enthusiasm and zest of all employees and engineers—especially those who had just graduated from Iranian universities—for the work.

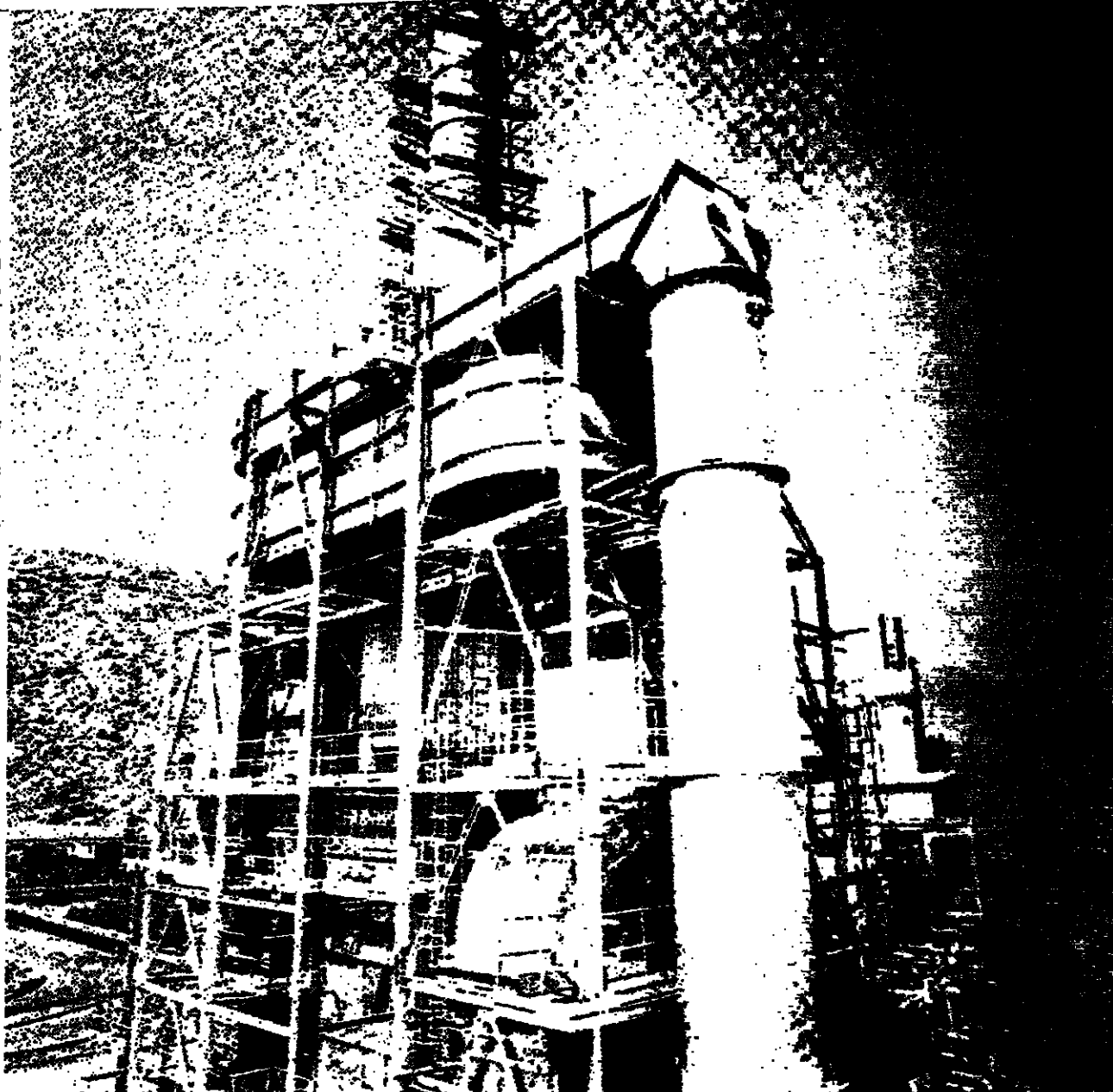
These engineers had never seen an Iranian group vested with the task of enforcing such a complex project. They were ardently eager to have a share in the engineering part of the project.

3) The most interesting point is that when the project was near completion, no German engineer was willing to come to Iran to participate in the pre-implementation and implementation phases. This was due to the war that was imposed on the country.

We said, "We accept the risk of these final stages and will personally launch the methanol unit of Shiraz." Many of those at the Shiraz Petrochemical Complex did not believe that this would be possible.

But with the succor of the Almighty and the help of domestic experts, we launched this unit and put it on stream without the presence of any foreign specialists.

With the succor of the Almighty, we faced no problem then and even now. We have heard that this unit is one of the best units at the National Company for Iran's Petrochemical Industries.



Shiraz's methanol unit was the first of its kind in the country. The comprehensive design, engineering, purchase, construction, installation, and implementation of this project were carried out by Iranian specialists.

4) Only three foreign specialists were engaged in quality control and supervision over the equipment installation, as specified by the terms of the contract for the purchase of these equipment.

They supervised gas compressor synthesis, reformer, and control room boards. This indicates the soundness of the methods and approaches used in installing the equipment.

5) The existing capacity of Shiraz's methanol unit is 265 tons per day. This is while the unit's nominal capacity was 255 tons per day. In other words, the unit is producing more than its nominal capacity.

6) The purity of the manufactured methanol is 99.95 percent, a figure which is higher than the standards determined in the basic design.

7) With the precious experiences gained, it could now be said that the Companies of "Design and Engineering" and "Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries" are fully ready and qualified to implement other methanol projects at home or abroad.

Q: Apparently, the successful implementation of such projects served as the main foundation for the establishment of the Companies of "Design and Engineering" and "Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries". Were other factors also involved?

A: The major factor was the notion of "independence" which was ardently set forth in the glorious Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Obviously, true political independence is not feasible without economic and industrial independence.

The imposed war, sanctions, economic pressures, flagrant violation of commitments by many of Iran's foreign partners, and more importantly revival of the Iranian national spirit and dignity had turned the notion of "industrial independence" into the hot issue of the day.

Naturally, then, a number of highly experienced experts of Iran's oil and petrochemical industries thought of establishing an organization to carry out management affairs and embark upon the implementation of petrochemical projects—from design and engineering to construction, installation, and implementation—either independently or in collaboration with the foreign companies, but with the guidance and management of Iranian specialists and efforts of Iranian personnel.

Due to the successful implementation of chlorine alkali projects and methanol unit in Shiraz by Iranian experts who have presently gathered at the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries, the management of the National Company of the Petrochemical Industries surmounted all doubts and set up the Petrochemical Industries Design and Engineering Company on Aban 30, 1364.

The sublime objectives of this Company included:

- reaching industrial self-reliance for design and engineering of the petrochemical, oil, and gas industries
- competing with foreign companies
- using the potential capacities of all Iranian experts
- transferring technology

In less than 4 years, i.e. on Mordad 15, 1368, the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries was set up as the executive arm of the National Company for the Petrochemical Industries pursuing goals similar to those I have already explained.

The idea was then raised to set up an institute that would coordinate the activities of these two companies and perform the role of a head contractor in the implementation of these projects on turn key basis.

To translate this idea into action, the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries, in two phases, purchased all the shares of the Company for Design and Engineering.

Right now, these twin companies, in full coordination with one another, are engaged in projects related to the petrochemical industries.

This cooperation, coordination, and joint use of the facilities has highly increased the capacities of both companies and accorded them self-confidence.

Though the two companies attach priority to projects related to the petrochemical, oil, and gas industries, as well as power plants, they are fully ready to become partners in all other industries' activities—ranging from feasibility studies to implementation and delivery in accordance with international standards.

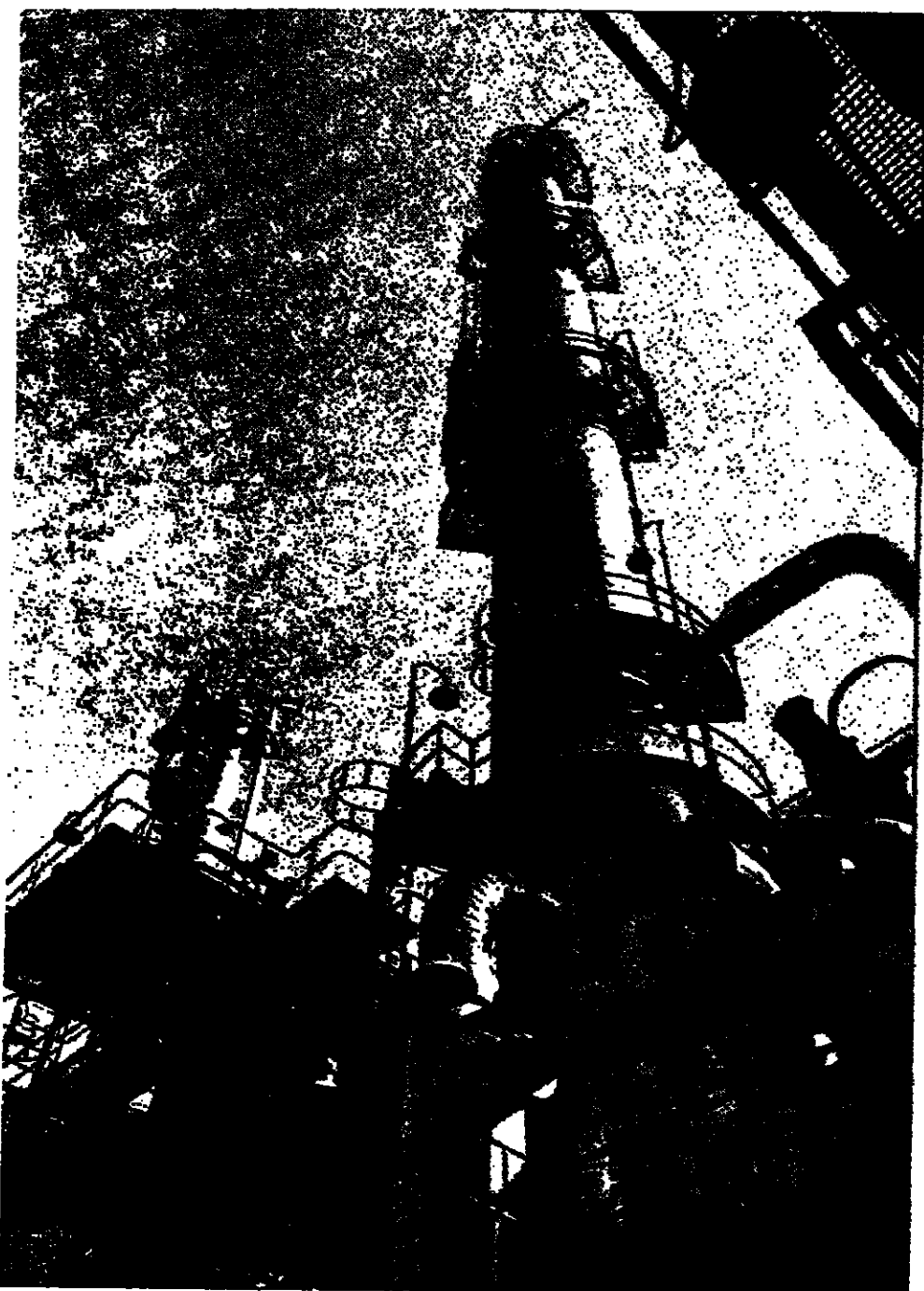
Both companies have extensive facilities and a wide range of experiences for reconstruction, renovation, modernization, and construction of automation systems in the country's existing industries.

After the termination of the imposed war, the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries mustered all its efforts for the reconstruction and renovation of Iran's oil and petrochemical industries.

During the First Five Year Economic and Social Development Plan, the Company carried out 30 industrial projects in conformity with international standards.

We praise the Almighty for having successfully completed such massive and enormous projects.

This task is of significance for the Company and the country, as all such projects were exclusively carried out by foreign contractors prior to the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.



A view of the distillation tower of the Shiraz methanol unit—a project that was completed and implemented during the imposed war ahead of schedule.

Another Test Oil Installation

سازمان پتروشیمی



## Interview with Managing Director of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries Engineer Hussein Moqaddamizadeh

PART III

### Another Test: Reconstruction of the Oil Installations of the Lavan Island



The project to reconstruct and renovate the Salman oil stabilizing installations, as well as two other projects in the refining complex and general plan in Lavan Island proved a difficult—yet highly precious—renovation experience.

**QUESTION:** Engineer Moqaddamizadeh, you have already elaborated on several important projects. Would you kindly describe some other significant projects that have been implemented so far, say, the numerous projects that you enforced on the Lavan Island?

**ANSWER:** The work we did on the Lavan Island is a memorable and glorious experience for me and all my colleagues at the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries.

During the imposed war, Iran's offshore oil installations and platforms were time and again attacked by the enemy and most of the parts suffered hundred percent damages.

You know that through a marine pipeline, the Salman Oil Installations in the Lavan Island each day receives 220,000 barrels of oil from the Salman oil field in the Persian Gulf (which is at a distance of around 140 kilometers).

After the ruthless U.S. attack on the Salman Oil Platform and the constant Iraqi attacks, these oil installations sustained great damages. Oil flow had been totally barred there.

As the Salman oil field is jointly held by Iran and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Islamic Republic was for some time deprived of the benefits of its oil shares from this oil field.

Following the cessation of the imposed war and concurrent with the early days of the establishment of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries, the board of managers of Iran's Continental Shelf Company decided to reap benefit of the technical know how and work force of the Iranian companies to carry out their projects.

One of these was the "project for the restoration and renovation of the Salman oil stabilizing installations" (on the Lavan Island).

When tender notice for this project was published, we decided to take part in the bids. Some people advised us to abandon this project, citing the difficulty of working in the middle of the sea on a far-off island with sweltered weather. They specifically pointed to the difficulty of recruiting and managing the work force.

But when we had established the Company, we had pledged to carry out any project—easy or difficult—in all parts of the country.

To tell you the truth, officials of Iran's Continental Shelf Company were also worried about us, because up to then no Iranian company had gained any kind of experience on marine projects.

At any rate, we won the tender and com-

menced the work with tenacity. The early days were very taxing. Our colleagues were several times bitten by the island's scorpions. We did not even have vehicles at our disposal. But, nonetheless, all of us continued the work with perseverance.

In this project, we shouldered the duty of demolishing the installations, facilities, and foundations damaged during the war, as well as preparing and installing new equipment.

Given the plans made, this reconstruction and renovation—in order to be completed and delivered in time—had to be done in parallel form. In other words, when the Salman oil wells were to be exploited, the island installations had to be ready for their oil inflow.

Foreigners worked on the Salman oil wells. The Iranian officials of the Continental Shelf Company were worried that the foreigners would complete their part of the project before the Iranians had done their own.

But the active Iranians on the island, in particular the personnel of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries really worked hard, so much so that despite numerous problems we were able to renovate the assigned units three days before the oil flow started.

I recall that several foreign experts had come here to study the compressors and equipment. But when they stayed here for several days and saw the type of work of our colleagues, they said, "With these gentlemen here, you do not need us..." With this, they departed ahead of the scheduled time.

I am glad that this complex was renovated and reconstructed by hardworking Iranian experts and laborers to restore the oil flow.

This collective move was a technical-industrial leap forward in the field of construction and installation. It also strengthened the foundations of the Company for Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries and boosted our colleagues' self-confidence.

On Lavan Island, we simultaneously carried out two other projects in the refining complex and the general plan. One of these projects pertained to the installation of 13 reserves for crude oil and oil products, pipe laying, electric work, and equipment operation. Another project was part of the general plans, including road building, constructing store houses, refinery, sewage, etc.

Laying the foundations of 13 massive reserves of Lavan (with a weight of 3,500 tons and approximate volume of 8,500 cubic meters) was a difficult task and a constructive experience.

The said region is covered with coral stones, making drilling operations extremely sluggish and difficult. We had to get the soil from a distance of 5 kilometers from the Lavan Refining Complex.

The soil, too, was so bulky that we had to use bulldozers. The required stones had to be obtained from the Bandar Abbas quarry. To this end, we had to use 2,000-ton barges.

In the field of road construction, too, we had to get most of the required material from outside the island. This was not an easy task either. For instance, transportation of the needed tar to asphalt the roads was a giant problem because of the region's ecological conditions.

In other words, the large barrels of tar were corroded quickly due to the island's weather or the tar melted prematurely. This was a giant problem.

Of course, I do not like to talk of the problems, because if a task is not challenging, it would not be enjoyable.

At any rate, I am happy that we surmounted the problems under the exceptional conditions prevailing on Lavan Island, carried out our commitments in time, and made the projects operational.

**QUESTION:** Engineer Moqaddamizadeh, unfortunately, we do not have that much time to allocate to descriptions of all the diverse projects carried out by the Company for the Construction and Installation of Petrochemical Industries in Iran—from Urumieh to Khorasan and from Shiraz to the Iranian islands and ports in the Persian Gulf. Nonetheless, we request that you refer to some of the projects that have been implemented:

**ANSWER:** Some of the projects that have been enforced are as below:

1) Phase II of the Abadan Petrochemical Complex (reconstruction of units 400, 500, and 1,000)

2) The Farabi Nitrogen Petrochemical Unit (including operations for the demolition of the foundations, laying poles, implementing new foundations, and carrying out all civil activities). This project was successfully completed in less than one third of the estimated time.

3) Diammonium Phosphate Project at the Razi Chemical Complex

In this project, our Company was in charge of mechanical installation, construction operations, and implementation of the unit. This unit annually produces 250,000 tons of diammonium phosphate.

4) Reconstruction of the Chlorine Alkali Unit of the Abadan Petrochemical Complex (including comprehensive design of the civil part and metal skeleton, demolition of the damaged foundations, removal and repair of the damaged equipment, installation of the mechanical apparatus, pipe laying, construction and installation of the metal works, installation of the electric equipment and systems, test, and pre-implementation).

5) Project for the Chemical Development of Khark (including the installation of the chemical refrigerant compressor)

6) PVC Store Houses at the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex (including the design and comprehensive engineering, logistics, construction, and installation of PVC store houses).

7) Chlorine Alkali Unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex

In this project, the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries was in charge of civil engineering, logistics, unpacked goods, demolition of damaged parts, reconstruction, mechanical installation, and renovation. This unit annually

produces 250,000 tons of sodium, 35,000 tons of chloric acid, and 230,000 tons of chlorine.

8) Fluid Separation Unit at the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex (This project includes reconstruction and renovation of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex's NF1 Unit. The NF1 Unit has been designed to separate the existing hydrocarbons in Natural Gas from C1 to C8. C3 and C4 hydrocarbons are the main products of this unit or LPG).

Annual NG1 feeding is 1,600,000 tons. Products of this unit include ethane, propane, butane, pentane, and hexane.

9) Ethylene Dichloride Unit at the Chlorine Alkali Unit of the Bandar Imam Khomeini Petrochemical Complex (The Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries, in collaboration with the German Croupe Copers

the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries were previously handed over to an Italian company.

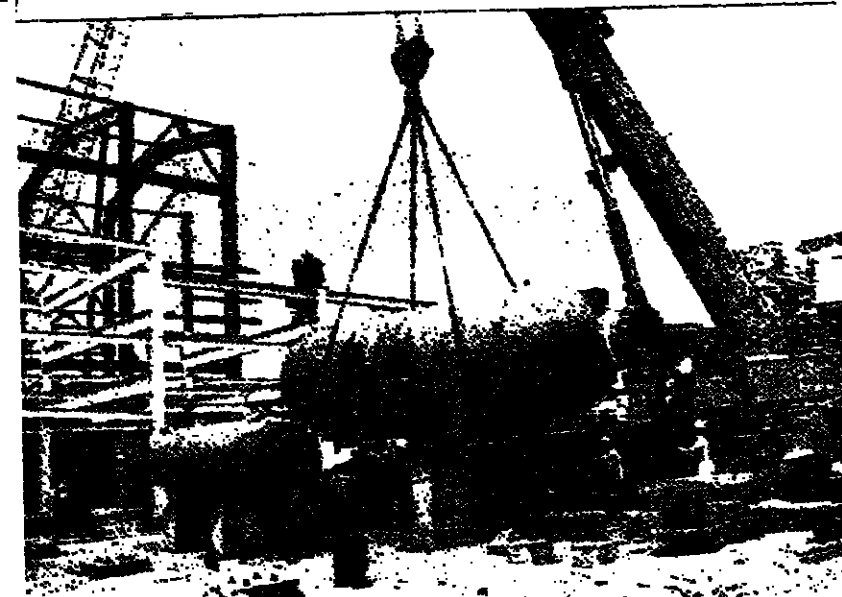
But due to the lack of coordination of the said company's activities with the executive plans, these responsibilities were vested with our Company which succeeded in completing the project in time.

10) Naphtha Storing Installations—and many other projects related to Iran's petrochemical industries.

**QUESTION:** Before rounding up this part of the interview and focusing on the massive project for the reconstruction of the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Khomeini Petrochemical Complex, would you briefly discuss the experiences gained from implementing all these diverse projects?

**ANSWER:** The most important experience gained from implementing these diverse projects was a precious lesson: If the Iranians want to do something and determine to do it, they would be able to carry out any difficult task.

In the light of these experiences, when the Company for the



Mechanical installation of the ammonium unit at the Khorasan Petrochemical Complex.

Company, was in charge of implementing all construction and installation operations of the project for the ethylene dichloride unit. Ethylene dichloride is used as a solvent in manufacturing plastics and other chemical compounds.

It is worthy of note that the responsibilities vested with the Company for

Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries faced another difficult test such as the reconstruction of the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Khomeini Petrochemical Complex, we had no doubt that this grand commitment would be fulfilled in time and in accordance with international standards.



Unit for the Separation of Natural Fluids at the Bandar Imam Khomeini Petrochemical Complex.

WE TOLD THE FOREIGN COMPANIES:

# We Will Not Beg for Your Assistance. We Will Muster Efforts and Manufacture Everything!

## PART IV

**QUESTION:** Engineer Moqaddamzadeh. Now is the time to hear your descriptions of the epic of reconstruction and renovation of the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex. We have already heard of the highly successful completion and imminent enforcement of this project.

**ANSWER:** At the outset, I wish to underscore that the Bandar Imam Khomeini Petrochemical Complex is a source of honor and pride for the Iranian oil and petrochemical industries.

Future generations will probably better realize its value and worth. I am wholeheartedly happy that the "Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries" and "the Design and Engineering Company" both had a major role in the birth of the said grand petrochemical complex.

You are aware that right now the country's production capacity in the petrochemical industry amounts to around \$1.5 billion. Of this figure, \$1 billion belongs to the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex.

Another important point is that the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex is truly the manifestation of the Islamic Republic of Iran's

pecially those at the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries.

The aromatic unit is the last phase of this large complex. Once it becomes operational, the complex's production will soar to 3.5 million tons per year.

Aromatics are hydrocarbon compounds. Because of their relative fragrance, they are known as aromatic. Benzen or benzol used as chemicals are aromatics. (We should not confuse these with gasoline). Benzen is a very good solvent used in manufacturing dyes, explosives, aromatics, and polishes. Due to its diverse compound yields, it is highly important in the industries sector, as well. The aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex annually manufactures 360,000 tons of benzen.

Another product of this unit is silane. Each year, 140,000 tons of silane are manufactured at the unit. Various types of diphenyl are also produced at the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex. Their annual production amounts to 110,000 tons.

The Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries was in charge of civil engineering, logistics of unpacked goods, demolition of the damaged parts, reconstruction, mechanical installation, and reno-



Installation of the stripper at the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex. This stripper was produced by Iranian specialists.

appointed the manager of the petrochemical projects of Bandar Imam, the foreign firm proposed to reconstruct the aromatic unit in 25 months with an expense of 770 million mark.

This was a very high figure, indeed. Engineer Nejabat and the Board of Directors of the National Company for the Petrochemical Industries did not accept this offer and bravely decided to use Iranian personnel.

We declared, "We will not beg to the foreign companies and we will establish the aromatic unit in at most a year with one ninth of the expenses proposed by the foreigners...."

At any rate, the Design and Engineering Company and the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries were vested with the duty of reconstructing the aromatic unit.

As Iranian industrialists, we were very happy that such grand responsibility was vested with Iranian companies. As a result, from the very start, we decided to remove any possible flaw and shortcoming in our performance to overcome deficiencies and to prove to the officials of the National Company for the Petrochemical Industries of Iran that we deserve their trust.

As yet, I consider the methanol project in Shiraz as a thoroughly first class construction activity.

But among the repair and construction projects, the project to reconstruct the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex was an exceptional task.

To abide by our commitments, we formed a 2,700-strong group of competent experts, engineers, and laborers who worked round the clock in two 12-hour work shifts.

In this project, the progress of the work was 10 percent per month. This in itself is unparalleled in the Iranian oil, gas, and petrochemical industries. It actually sets a new record in the implementation of such projects. Even the foreign media have referred to this feature.

When the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex—which is one of the most im-

portant projects in the petrochemical industries with an annual production of one million tons—becomes operational, Iran will no longer have to import some highly expensive petrochemical material from abroad.

In less than three years, the unit will earn so much to make up for the expenses made for its construction. With the enforcement of this project by Iranian specialists, around 500,000,000 mark will be saved. More importantly, the project affords a precious experience for the implementation of similar projects whose worth and value cannot be determined based on dollars and mark.

We are now fully confident that by implementing 30 industrial projects during the First Five Year Economic and Social Development Plan we have been able to prevent the flow of one billion dollars outside the country.

But I still believe that the experience gained through these projects is more precious for the country. You should bear in mind that during the implementation of this project, we reconstructed highly complex equipment, some of which had faced up to 95 percent damage due to constant and savage enemy attacks.

But the competent and efficient Iranian experts and laborers reconstructed them in such a way that today no specialist can believe that these equipment had been the targets of tens and hundreds of bullets, bombs, etc. Allow me to refer to some of these instances:

1) Operation for the installation of cooling tower with a length of 30 meters and width of 22 meters. This tower provides cool water for heat transformers of the aromatic unit.

2) Repairing and installing the

heat transformers: Of the total 125 heat transformers, 40 had sustained such damages that foreign specialists believed they could not be repaired and reconstructed. But with the round-the-clock efforts of the Iranian specialists all of them were repaired and installed.

The special innovations of the Iranian experts in this regard afford highly precious experiences: They would take out the good parts of the damaged equipment and install them with especial innovations on other damaged equipment. In this endeavor, they went so far that they even found good parts in the War Museum of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex and used them to repair the damaged equipment.

3) Designing and manufacturing 6 lenses of the damaged reservoirs: Foreign specialists had estimated that the expenses for the manufacture of each of these lenses would be \$25,000. But Iranian specialists carried out the activity with less than \$2,000 and in a period of time which was less than two months.

4) Manufacturing the reserve stores of the aromatic unit: These reserves—being 20 in number—had been bombarded time and again. But they were manufactured and installed by the Iranian experts. Experts of the Company for the Construction and Installation of the Petrochemical Industries engaged in pole laying and reconstruction of the foundations of some of the damaged reserves.

5) The damaged parts of the FA-102 reserves were constructed and installed with one tenth of the expenses projected by the foreign companies. This was done in less than one month.

6) The highest tower of the aromatic unit—with a height of 40 me-

ters—which was damaged in more than 500 places due to the enemy bombardments was reconstructed.

7) More than 300 pipes of the aromatic unit which were damaged were reconstructed with one twentieth of the construction expenses. These pipes were so damaged that foreign experts had not even thought of surveying ways for their reconstruction.

8) In less than two months, we also reconstructed the DA-304 Tower known as the "retrieval column" which was seriously damaged in more than one thousand places due to the aerial bombardments of the enemy during the imposed war.

In addition, towers DA 303 and DA 403 which had a similar condition and faced great damages were also reconstructed through different operations including stoning, fine work, patching, welding, radiography, detente, dying, non-destructive testing, hydraulic pressure testing.

9) Also the large reactor of the aromatic unit was fully repaired and reconstructed. This unit produces 35 tons of benzen per hour. Operations for the reconstruction of the other parts of the aromatic unit were conducted in a short span of time with the round the clock efforts of committed Iranian experts and competent and conscientious laborers.

These were done in accordance with international standards. These included electricity cable laying, reconstruction and installation of several high voltage electromotors and transformers, restoration of the parts of aerial fan coils, aerial gear boxes, pumps, ....

I do not wish to further elaborate on the technical descriptions, but I am eager to mention that in the project for the reconstruction of the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex, we were blessed by the Almighty.

With the succor of the Almighty, this complex and difficult project was implemented more easily than other projects. May be this was because all our colleagues engaged in the project had found a type of "work conscience".

In this project, we obtained precious experiences. We were able to discover the facilities for production at home. In fact, this project, due to its nature, was a get together of Iranian experts in many technical fields.

Those possessed of technical skill and lovers of construction rushed to our aid from nooks and corners of the country.

In small workshops in Tabriz, Ahwaz, and elsewhere we found unknown experts who had high capability in casting, repair of complex instruments, manufacture of parts, etc. Allah Almighty granted us the blessing to discover the latent capabilities of our fellow

See page 13



The damaged parts and installations of the aromatic unit were skillfully taken apart piece by piece. Then they were patched and welded so skillfully that today no one believes that this grand petrochemical unit was once seriously damaged.

firm resolve to gain independence and industrial self-sufficiency.

The Japanese were supposed to construct this complex but retracted their promises and left it half done. This complex sustained considerable losses during the years of the imposed war.

After the departure of the Japanese, many famous Western specialists of the petrochemical industries claimed that it was impossible for the Iranians to complete this grand project.

These people underestimated the firm resolve of the Islamic Republic of Iran to gain independence and industrial self-sufficiency. Moreover, they were not fully aware of the competence and technical and scientific capabilities of Iranian experts, specialists, and workers.

The Iranian people should be proud of successfully implementing the grand project of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex despite the disappointing predictions of all predictors and even setting up units that were not foreseen in the Japanese plans.

The fourth phase of this complex is known as the "aromatic unit" which has been completely enforced by Iranian specialists, es-



During the barbaric bombardments of the aromatic unit of the Bandar Imam Petrochemical Complex, some installations were hit by 500 to 1,000 bullets and shots. Iranian experts reconstructed this unit with one ninth of the expenses projected by foreign companies and in half the time they had estimated.

کدامین المل



چهار دانگه، کیلومتر 10 از جاده کوه

## A View at the Geological Resources in Kohgiluyeh and Buyerahmad

From geological point of view Kohgiluyeh and Buyerahmad province falls in the corrugated Zagros region and high Zagros mountainous range.

In this region the paleogenesis agents formed the minerals of the earth from Paleogene area up to now.

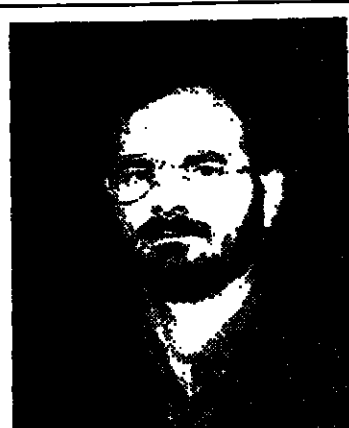
From 1983 onward when the Department of Mines and Metals of the province was established up to now great activity has been noticed in mining and mine exploitation.

With the rich deposits available in the mines of the province it is hoped that by proper exploitation

ported to Jajroom at Khorassan for production of alumina.

Studies and research by experts of the Department General of Mining and Metals has revealed that a refractory cement factory (peraluminia) as well as an aluminum sulfite factory from the boxite reserves of the province which once establishment will revolutionize the economic and social structure of Kohgiluyeh and Buyerahmad.

Celestite: Celestite ( $SrSO_4$ ) is a very valuable mineral which is very scarce in the world. Celestite reserves in



Ali Salahshouri  
Director General of the Mines and Metals Department

Charam, Kuh-e-Rish, Kuh-e-Khami and Sheikh Habil. The deposit of these mines amounts to 280 million tons with an average 10 percent purity of  $P_2O_5$ .

5. Gypsum: Gypsum can be found in abundant amounts throughout the province all of which are good quality. Their analysis indicated 98 percent pure  $SO_4Ca$ . The largest gypsum reserve of the province is in Kohgiluyeh and Gachsaran where gypsum deposits of over 60 million have been located. Presently, there are 23 gypsum mines in operation in the province. The gypsum ex-

tracted from Gachsaran is exported as mass and granulated gypsum. During the previous and the current year, 36 thousand tons of gypsum worth 720 thousand dollars was exported. It is also predicted that another 100,000 tons will be added to this amount. As mentioned earlier, the gypsum found in the province is of very high quality, and is therefore quite appropriate for export.

6. Decorative and facade stones: Decorative stones of the province are of marble type in white, cream and grey colors which are extracted from Asmari and Sorouki calcareous elements. Also, the conglomerated decorative stones deposits in Sisakht region have spectacular shapes and patterns. This mine, with a total deposit of six million tons and great quality, is situated in Sisakht region.

7. Mineral deposit needed for the cement plant: 24 kilometers

southwest of Yasooj, large deposits of lime and marl have been located to be used for cement production. The

tries can be set up throughout the province:

1. Production of refractory cement (peraluminia) from beaunite.

2. Production of aluminum sulfate from beaunite.

3. Production of micronized calcium carbonate and hydrated lime.

4. Production of micronized powder and granulated sand.

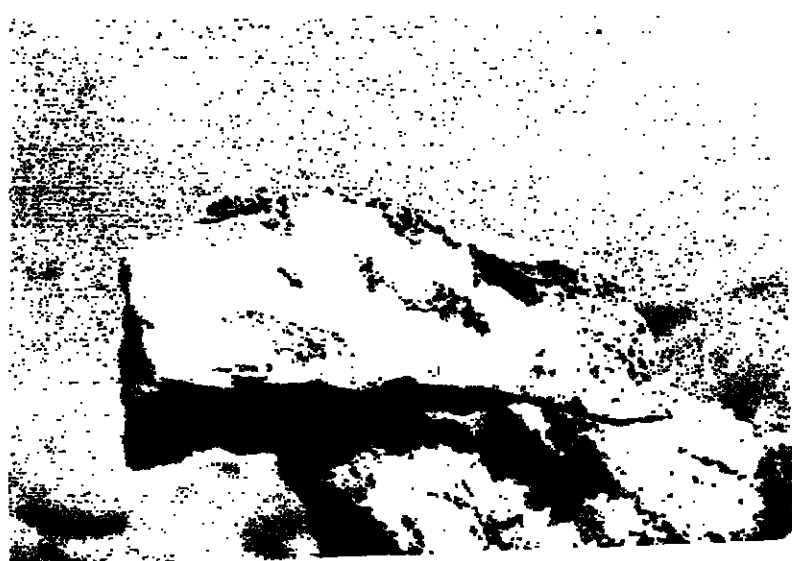
5. Production of granulated gypsum with packing or loose, and also the production of construction plaster and prefabricated plaster designs.

6. Erection of a stone-cutting factory.

7. Setting up tile industry and producing caoline.

8. Erection of a brick producing factory considering the ample marl deposits.

9. Erection of celestite producing industries.



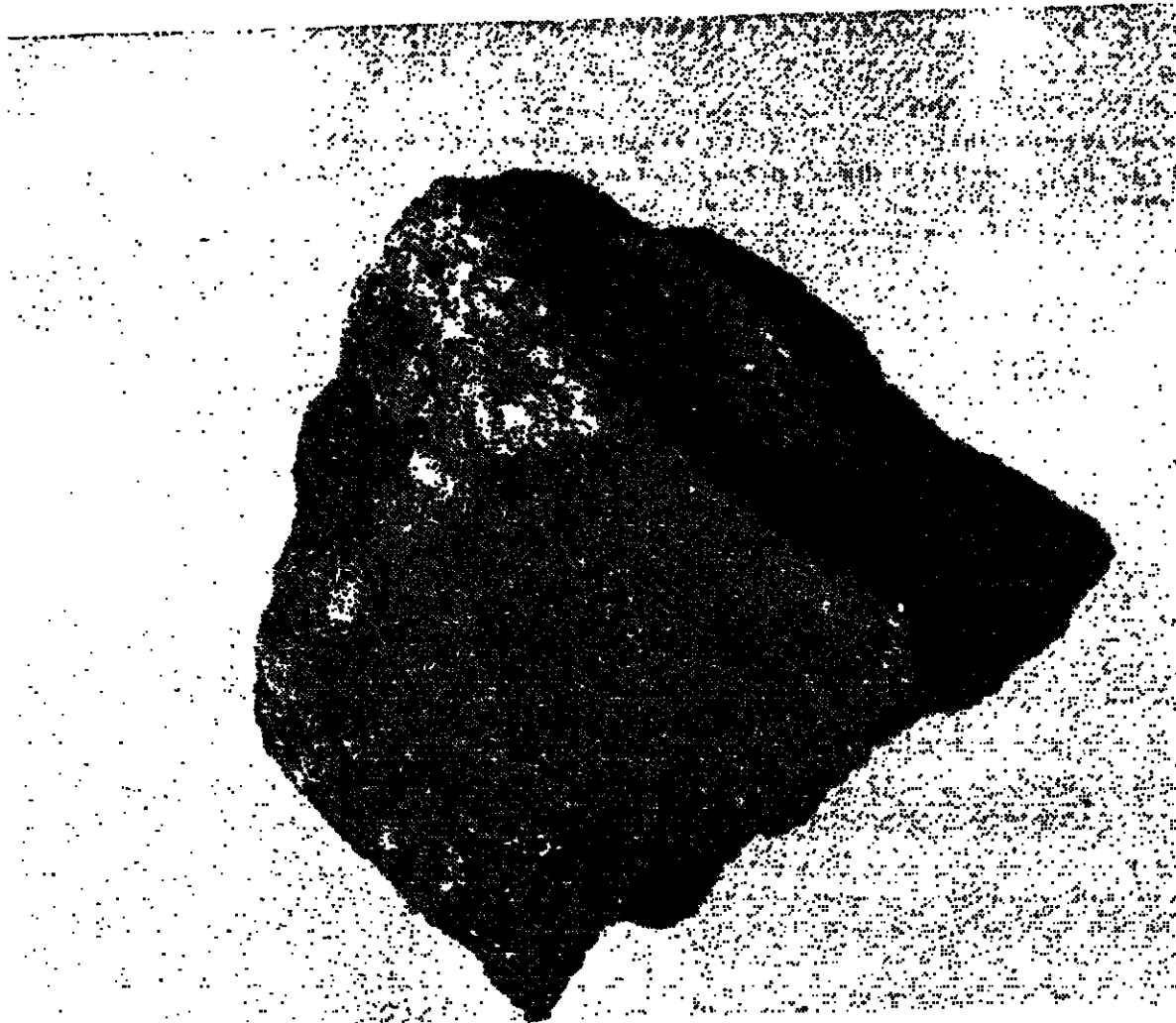
tion of the following mineral resources and establishment of mining industries these rich resources will be exploited for the development of the economy of the province which will boost employment and eliminate deprivation in the province.

1. Beaunite: The beaunite reserves in the province is the richest reserves in the country which are available in Sar Faryab, Kuh-e-Nil, Kuh-e-Siah, Kuh-e-Sefidlendah. Studies has revealed a 10 million tons of  $Al_2O_3$  beaunite with 56 percent purity. Right now the beaunite exploitation from Mendoun Mine is trans-

Bahma'i region at Gir Geysar and the western wing of Bangestan mountain amounts to 1.5 million tons with 90% purity and upon the order of the Supreme Leader of Islamic Revolution 15 billion rials has been invested for thickening of  $SrSO_4$  and converting it to strontium carbonate.

3. Dolomite: Meimand dolomite deposit was located in Buyerahmad amounts to 200 million meters meters of  $MgO$  with 90 percent purity.

4. Phosphate: The phosphate deposit of the province has been located in four regions, namely, Banari



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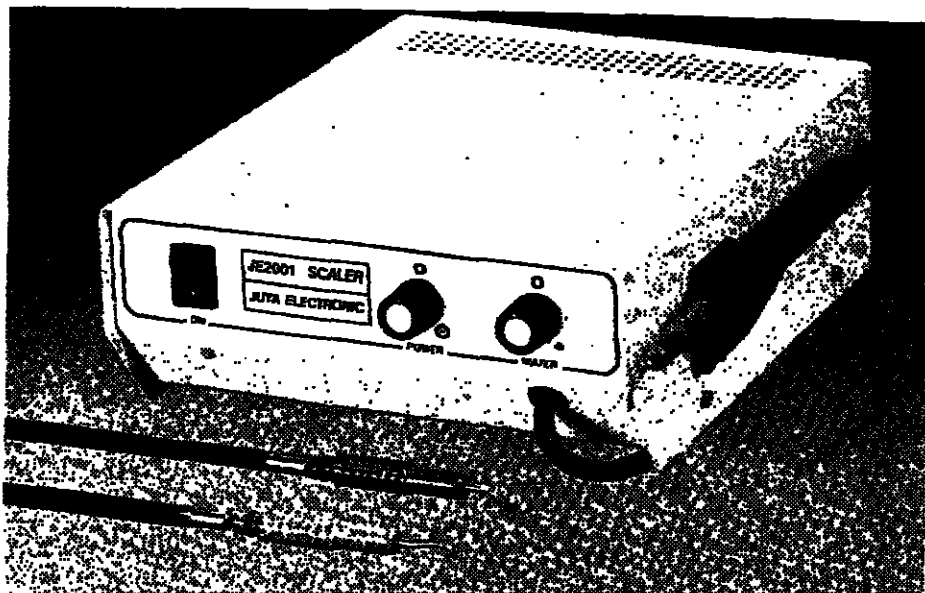
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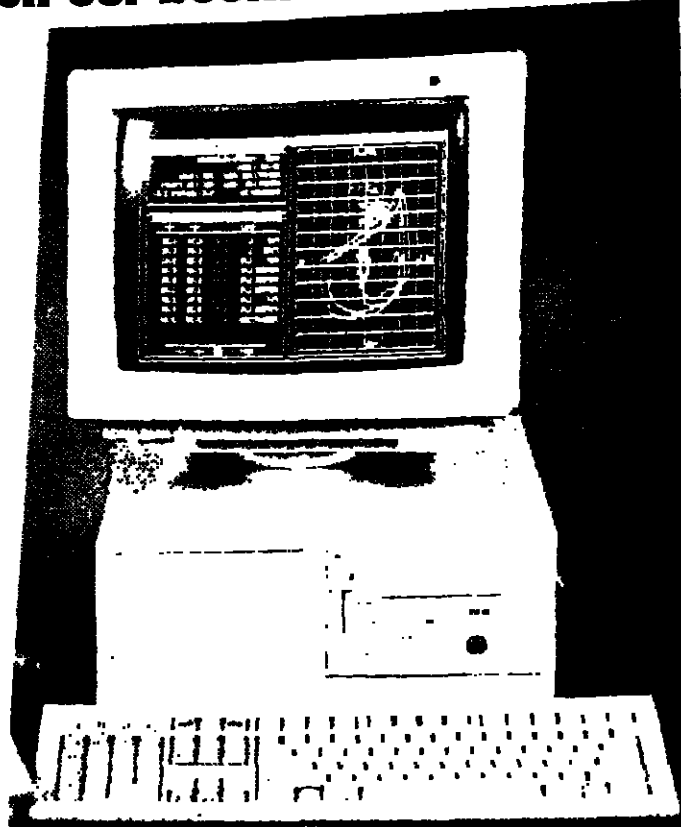


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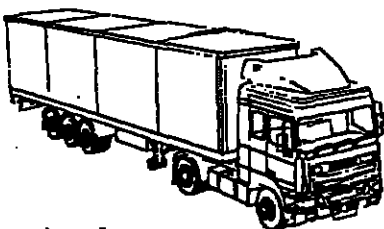
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